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PRICE TWO CENTS

CITY COUNCIL IS TO CONSIDER LOAN ORDERS

Three Propositions Involving in All About \$625,000 Are Up for Second Reading With Approval of the Mayor

STONE TO BE DEBATED

Whether Capping for Columns and Backing for Statues in City Hall Annex Shall Be Natural or Artificial Is Question

Three loan orders will come before the city council for a second reading this afternoon when it convenes at 3 o'clock. They are for \$100,000 for a police station at South Boston, for \$125,000 for a municipal building at City square, Charlestown, and \$400,000 for sewerage works in the Charles river basin. All three were filed Feb. 3 and read once and passed March 15. They were recommended by the mayor for adoption by the city council and become effective unless rejected or withdrawn in accordance with the 60-day provision of the city charter.

Action will be taken on the appointments submitted by Mayor Fitzgerald of H. Ginsberg and Howard Wakefield to

TEACHERS' TENURE OF OFFICE BILL IS REPORTED IN HOUSE

Measure Provides That Service of Public Instructors Shall Be Permanent After Three Years

Favorable report was made in the House this afternoon by the education committee on the bill providing that the service of all school teachers shall be permanent during good behavior and efficiency after they have been employed for three consecutive years by the same school committee.

If the bill becomes a law the length of time any teacher has taught where he or she is now employed is to be counted in determining the period of employment.

It is further provided that "no teacher shall be dismissed or subject to a reduction of salary except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming to a teacher or other just cause, and only after a written charge shall have been preferred, signed by the person making the same and filed with the chairman of the school committee, and after the charge shall have been examined and found true in fact by said school committee."

MAYOR'S SCHOOL BILL REJECTED BY COMMITTEE

Measure for Bigger Board Adversely Reported but Dissenters May Obtain Substitution

With three of its 15 members dissenting the committee on cities today reported adversely on the bills to increase the membership of the Boston school committee.

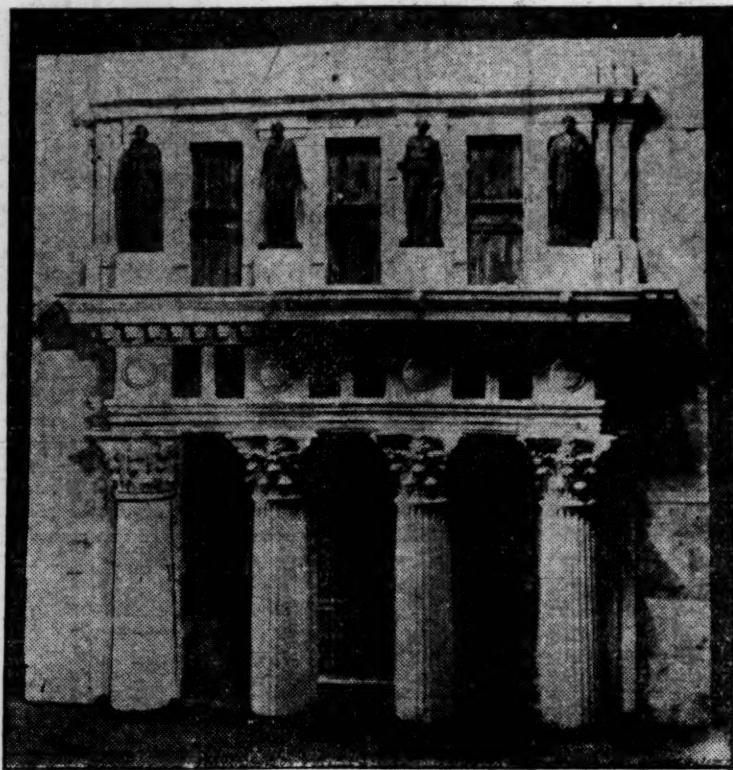
The members opposing this report were Senators Halley and Horgan and Representative Robinson.

There were four bills in all. They were introduced on petition of Mayor Fitzgerald, Representatives Lewis R. Sullivan, the Boston Central Labor Union and Miss Louise Hall, secretary of the School Voters' league.

As several of the members dissent to the adverse report it is expected that a contest will be made in one branch or the other to substitute one of the bills for the committee's adverse report.

The same committee reported adversely on Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to allow the Boston board of health to appoint a supervising nurse and district nurses.

MODEL OF PART OF CITY HALL ANNEX



Figures typifying Industry, Education, Charity and Justice

GOVERNOR FOSS VETOES SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL BILL

Chief Executive Returns Measure to Legislature Announcing That He Is Governed by Same Reasons That Caused Him to Refuse Indorsement Last Year

Holding that his approval might lower the educational standard of the commonwealth and announcing that the same considerations govern him now that led to his veto last year, Governor Foss today returned to the Legislature without his signature the bill to incorporate the Suffolk law school.

After the veto message had been read in the House it was assigned for debate Wednesday.

"The Suffolk law school," says the Governor in his message, "however worthy its purposes, is a self-supporting institution; and universal experience proves that an institution equipped properly for the expensive and intricate processes of education cannot be self-supporting, but must depend upon the grants of either public or private funds. The present bill carries absolutely no guarantee that the school in question is able, or ever will be able, to maintain from the fees of students that quality of instruction requisite whenever the seal of the commonwealth's approval is to be conferred through an academic degree."

"In passing upon this petition of the Suffolk law school we should give full consideration to the individual interests of the school itself and to those of its students, present and prospective, but infinitely above these considerations rises the public policy of the commonwealth, and it is this policy which is now involved."

"The question is perfectly clear and simple. Are we to maintain these standards at their present height? Is a Massachusetts education to continue as one of the most valuable assets a young person can possess? Is an accredited graduate from one of our institutions to be received all over the world with honor and given profitable employment? Or, on the other hand, is it better for the commonwealth and for her citizens to lower her standards, to stamp with the approval of the state a course of study of doubtful sufficiency?"

"This measure is opposed by the state"

FEDERAL OFFICERS MAKE ARRESTS

Frank E. Winchell, president and general manager of the linen mills at North Brookfield, and Harold A. Foster, postmaster at that town, were taken into custody today by United States Deputy Marshal Ruhl on a secret indictment returned by the federal grand jury last week charging that they conspired to defraud the United States government. Treasurer of the Stirling Debenture Corporation and Harry H. Platt, assistant treasurer of the corporation, were also arrested.

board of education, which regards it as a step in the wrong direction. Against it the Suffolk Bar Association and the Massachusetts Bar Association have earnestly protested. I cannot avoid the conclusion that, if I were to approve it, I should thereby consent to a lowering of the educational standards of the commonwealth, and I have therefore no course but to veto the measure."

Leading Republicans believe that the plank in the Republican platform regarding woman suffrage means that the question would be submitted to the voters and does not simply mean a straw vote, according to Michael F. Culliney, legislative counsel for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. He issued a statement today in answer to the opposition expressed by Speaker Grafton D. Cushing on the woman suffrage resolve which comes up for debate in the House tomorrow.

"Speaker Cushing's statement that the plank in the Republican platform in regard to equal suffrage meant a straw vote and nothing else," says Mr. Culliney, "is not agreed to by Joseph Walker, one of the two men who drew up the plank. Mr. Walker, who later turned Progressive, testified before the election laws committee that to his mind it did not intend a straw vote bill."

"Several Republican leaders, among them Chairman Hatfield of the state committee, have stated that the plank simply meant that the equal suffrage question should be submitted to the voters and just what form this submission

STEAMER TIETGEN AIDS S. S. TEXAS

NEW YORK—Capt. A. G. Thomson of the Scandinavian-American line steamship C. F. Tietgen in a wireless message to the office of the company in New York, reports that when 1820 miles East of Ambrose channel at noon Saturday, last, he had taken 43 passengers of the Swedish steamer Texas of the Norway, Mexico & Gulf line in latitude 47.41 North and 33.27 West. The Texas was en route from Norway to Newport News, Va., with cargo and passengers.

The steamer Texas reported by wireless as drifting in latitude 48 north and longitude 34 west having lost all propeller blades.

VICE-PRESIDENT NEUTRAL ON QUESTION OF WOMEN'S VOTES

"I am undecided about the suffrage question," said Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, at the Hotel Touraine today. "I am neither for nor against it. Mrs. Marshall doesn't want to vote. When the suffragists convince her, maybe I'll become convinced, too—and maybe before."

Mr. Marshall said that he intended to leave for Washington on the 4 o'clock train this afternoon. His visit to Boston has no political significance, he insisted.

"I came here to see my long-time friend, H. B. Brown, who is president of Valparaiso University in Indiana," Mr. Brown has been at the Touraine since last September. Mr. Marshall said that since he spoke at the Springfield Y. M. C. A. yesterday and Springfield was so near Boston he made the trip over to see Mr. Brown.

He then described the work at Val-

CUSTOM GUARD, NOW YEAR OLD, PROVES WORTH

Smuggling Reduced to Minimum Through Workings of New System, Which Replaced the Old-Time Night Inspectors

PATROL EVER ALERT

Seizures Now Rare but During the First Six Months of New Institution About Three Hundred Were Made

As the first anniversary of the establishment of the United States customs guards approaches, the value of the force to the government, steamship companies, exporters and importers becomes more pronounced, say Boston customs officials.

On April 10, 1912, the whole system of

(Continued on page seven, column five)

THROUGH THE CUSTOMS GUARD LINE



Teamster, leaving East Boston wharf, halted for inspection

REPUBLICAN AID PLEDGED IN PLATFORM IS SUFFRAGE CLAIM

was to take was to be left to the Legislature."

Provisions are being made at the State House to accommodate as many as possible of the numbers expected to seek admittance to the House galleries, tomorrow to hear the debate on the woman suffrage resolve. Indications at the State House today are that big delegations will be present representing not only the suffragists but also those who have organized to oppose them.

Added interest is attached to tomorrow's vote because it will probably be decisive, so far as the House is concerned. Originally reported adversely by the committee in charge, the resolve was substituted in the House for the adverse report by a large vote. A two-thirds vote is required for favorable action tomorrow, however, since the measure involves an amendment to the constitution. On the basis of the vote when the resolve was substituted, a change of nine votes would be sufficient to secure the required two-thirds.

Much work is being done on both sides of the question and the vote is expected to be close.

The statement from Speaker Cushing, opposing the resolve, is being read with interest by members of the House today.

Speaker Cushing says, in part: "I believe it to be desirable that the people should pass on the right of women to vote, and that the question will not be settled until they have done so. But to insist that in order to accomplish this the Legislature must recommend a constitutional amendment is a far more dangerous and insidious attack on the constitution than the recall of the judicial decisions."

"My private views on woman suffrage have been generally misinterpreted. I believe that in time it is bound to come and that it will come as soon as a majority of the women in the state want it. I have taken no part in the present contest, although, were I called upon to vote, I should vote against woman suffrage today."

Guardsmen in Customs Service Comparing Notes During Waterfront Vigil



B. DORIS AT LEFT, EUGENE M. HENNEWELL AT RIGHT

BULFINCH FRONT AND DOME REPLICAS FOR FAIR URGED

Governor Sends Message to Legislature Favoring Proposals Made by Panama-Pacific Fair Commission—New England Group Is One of the Ideas Offered

A copy of the Bulfinch "Front and Gild" of the State House" to characterize the architecture of the large building to display New England products at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915, is urged in the report of the commission appointed to devise plans for representation of the state of Massachusetts at the exposition, which was sent to both branches of the Legislature today.

Governor Foss, in his message, accompanying the report, said, in part:

"The commissioners advise that adequate appropriation be made for an effective representation of the social, industrial and commercial features of Massachusetts at the exposition; and further advise that for this purpose a Massachusetts building be erected which shall be patterned after the Bulfinch front of the State House, with the dome and including the memorial hall."

"The commissioners furthermore propose to cooperate with the commissioners appointed or to be appointed by other New England states, for grouping the buildings of the several New England states in such a way as to centralize and coordinate the interests of this region."

"I am heartily in accord with the principal recommendations of the commissioners, and I sincerely urge the Legislature to give their report most careful consideration and to provide adequately for the erection and maintenance of suitable exposition buildings and equipment."

The board of managers of the Panama-Pacific exposition for Massachusetts has

maintained an office since the early part of March at rooms 306-307 Tremont building, and consists of the following members: Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Peter H. Corr, George F. Mead and Alexander Sedgwick.

The report says in part: "A state building can be made of distinct advertising value. But apart from its future duties in San Francisco and at the exposition your board considers a present important duty is to inform the manufacturers of Massachusetts concerning the character, purpose and probable trade potentiality of the Panama-Pacific international exposition, to give information regarding cost of freight, transportation, installation, operation and living expense sufficient to enable a producer to estimate the expense of exhibiting his wares and the probable productivity of such exhibit."

"Your board conceives its duty is to proceed on business lines, to bring the best possible results at the least possible expense to the citizens and industries of the commonwealth."

"We were able to obtain ample ground located most advantageously; in our opinion equal to any in the exposition."

OMAHA AND OTHER CITIES VISITED BY HEAVY STORM

OMAHA, Neb.—In a heavy wind which swept over this city last night about 200 persons perished, according to Mayor Dahlman and Police Commissioner J. J. Ryder, and property valued at about \$10,000,000 was destroyed. Fire, following the storm, did much damage. Eighty bodies, according to report, have been recovered. The militia was sent for to give aid and protection. The troops arrived today. Red Cross aid has been offered and nurses have been ordered to report here.

Governor Morehead has issued a statement saying the state will aid, either with money or supplies.

Mayor Dahlman and Governor Morehead have received offers of aid from the Governor of Colorado and the mayors of Denver, Boston and other cities.

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has proffered governmental aid to Omaha. Secretary of War Garrison has directed Colonel Hoyle, in charge of the army depot at Chicago, to despatch Major Hartman with 100 men to give aid to Omaha. His arrival at the latter city has been reported.

SIoux CITY, Ia.—From 10 to 15 persons perished in the state of Iowa, as the result of last night's storm, according to report. Woodbine and Craig report fatalities.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—The storm struck the outskirts of Council Bluffs. Latest reports say eight persons perished.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—According to report, 20 persons perished in a storm in this city last night and much property was damaged.

CHICAGO—The southern part of Chicago was swept by a storm last night. Much property damage was done. Four persons are known to have perished.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Chicago and Great Western officials received a telegram today saying that Flat Spring, Mo., a town of six hundred persons, was destroyed. Five bodies have already been recovered and several persons are missing.

MR. BRYAN REPORTED SAFE
WASHINGTON—State department officials learned this afternoon that Secretary of State Bryan and his wife were not in Omaha when the storm broke but at Lincoln.

TWO VESSELS DRAG ANCHOR

Tugs succeeded in catching the six-masted schooner George M. Wells, which was laden with coal and which dragged her anchors today before she grounded. The vessel was being fast driven toward East Boston by the strong southeasterly gale. The five-masted schooner John Palmer was dragged from her anchorage off East Boston and grounded in the mud on Bird's island flats. She is heavily laden with coal.

SALEM BAY LINE GIVEN UP TILL CHANNEL IS DEEPENED

SALEM, Mass.—Direct freight and passenger steamship service between this city, Beverly and Boston on the Salem Bay line, which was inaugurated with the steamer May Archer, Capt. I. Edward Archibald, in the middle of last January, has ended, at least until legislation to dredge the channel in Salem harbor, now pending on petition of the harbor and land commission, is enacted.

Since this vessel, which was brought here from Maine by Captain Archibald, the owner, made its initial trip to Boston on Jan. 17, the steamer has been aground in the channel in Salem harbor 26 times. The vessel is going into dry dock for repairs.

The May Archer draws nine feet of water, and though the government charts indicate 10 feet of water in this channel at mean low tide, measurements taken last Saturday when the steamer was ashore for three hours show only six feet nine inches.

Commercially the Salem Bay line has been a success, and Charles R. Mason, the Salem manager, says that if the legislative bill to deepen the channel passes, another steamer will be added to the service. In that event three express trips will be made daily between Salem and Boston, omitting the call at Beverly, leaving Salem at 9 a. m., 12, and 5 p. m.

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Austria Willing to Concede to Serbia But Not Montenegro

TRUE INTERESTS OF JAPAN ARE SAID TO LIE WITH CHINA

Min Yi Pao, Chinese Publicist, Sees That in View of Race Distinctions of World, Both Nations Must Cooperate to Preserve Peace in Far East

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—In an article in the China Republican Min Yi Pao, a Chinese publicist, considers the question of Chino-Japanese relations. Looking back over the events of the past year, he finds that whilst it has evidently been obvious to Japan that she could take advantage of the weakness of China, it does not seem to have entered into her mind that Japan would have a hard time in the struggle for her existence should China fail to maintain her integrity.

Lately, says Min Yi Pao, the Japanese policy towards China has been such that nearly every Chinese citizen has regarded her as an aggressor: as one who intends nothing but harm to China, and it cannot be said that these fears have been without foundation. This attitude of Japan, in the writer's opinion, is due to the ascendancy of the more aggressive party of Japanese politicians under the leadership of the late premier, Prince Katsura.

Prince Katsura, Min Yi Pao points out, is a military man and his diplomatic policy has always been one of aggression. During his first cabinet there was the Russo-Japanese war, and during his second cabinet he annexed Korea. He commended the rights of the Aungmye railway, he formed the Russo-Japanese alliance, and he declined to accept the proposal of the United States regarding the Manchurian railways.

Some 30 or 40 years ago, writes Min Yi Pao, there were many independent states in Asia, but now they have been reduced to three principal ones, China, Japan, and Siam. Siam, under the pressure of British and French influence, can hardly expect to develop. China, after a long period of misgovernment, has become very weak in spite of her vast territories, and the question of Tibet and Mongolia may be cited as a proof. It is Japan alone which has undergone rigorous reforms that is able to stand as a nation, but there is one thing which Japan does not yet understand, and which she must come to understand, and that is the importance of racial distinctions.

Why is it there are many petty states in Europe which have been able to establish themselves as independent states, asks Min Yi Pao, whilst in another continent much larger states have been subjected to foreign rule? Is it not due to race distinction? Were Turkey of the same race as Italy, would she be in the position she is in today?

Neutrality sounds very well, but it has always been influenced by race distinction, therefore, Min Yi Pao concludes, to preserve the peace in the far east it is absolutely essential that China and Japan should act together. The latter should not invite highwaymen to come to her sister's house to divide the booty with her, but if she does, she will regret it afterwards when the highwayman turns upon herself.

ITALIANS GAIN TEACHING GRANT FROM AUSTRIA

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—Owing to the strong opposition of the German and Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath to the spread of Italian influence and culture in the Austrian towns on the shores of the Adriatic, the efforts of the Austrian government to establish a center of Italian learning in Trieste have been time and again frustrated. A bill providing for the foundation of a university where Italian alone will be used for teaching purposes has, however, now been adopted by the budget commission of the Reichsrath. The seat of this new center of learning will be the same as that of the Trieste University.

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME.—The decision arrived at by the budget commission in the Austrian Reichsrath, on the subject of the formation of an Italian university in Trieste is being commented on favorably by the Italian press. In an article appearing in the Mattino, it is declared that the establishment of this university is the result of the arduous fight waged by the Italian deputies in Vienna to obtain a just recognition of "the only culture, besides the German, which has any right to the name in the Austrian empire."

Whether the government will ratify the decision of the budget commission remains to be seen, continues the article, for up to the present no opportunity has been missed by the Austrian authorities of opposing the establishment of an Italian university in Trieste.

Austria has now realized the importance of Italian friendship, says the Mattino. Through it the empire has reaped many benefits and the government is anxious to secure its continuance. Every Austrian premier has been fully aware that the way to gain Italian amity is to grant the Italian subjects of the Emperor a greater measure of recognition.

SUBWAY SCHEME NEAR ST. PAULS RELINQUISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The London county council have decided to abandon, meantime, the scheme for the construction of tramways over St. Paul's bridge to terminate in a subway near the foundations of St. Paul's. This decision is due to the protests of the dean and chapter against the proposed subway and to the strong public feeling on the matter.

The view of the dean and chapter was that any tunneling near the foundations of St. Paul's would lead to a draining away of subsoil water and a settling of the foundations with possibly disastrous results to the historic cathedral. There was a complete difference in the expert opinion on the question of such men as Sir Francis Fox, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice and Sir Alexander Binnie, and in view of this difference of expert opinion it was felt that no parliamentary committee would take the responsibility of sanctioning the subway scheme.

As, however, the construction of St. Paul's bridge will not be a practical matter for five or six years, a way out of the difficulty may present itself by then and the scheme may yet be carried out.

AUSTRIA WOULD YIELD DJAKOVA NOT SKUTARI

Vienna Said to Be Ready to Make Concession to Serbia Upon Condition Russia Agrees to Montenegro Losing Her Prize

POWERS NEGOTIATING

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON.—It is announced in Vienna and Rome that Austria-Hungary is ready to abandon Djakova to Serbia on condition that Russia agrees to the inclusion of Skutari in Albanian territory. No news of the actual position at Skutari has been received.

The reply of the powers to the allied states was presented to the different governments on Saturday. In Sofia the general impression is that the note will serve as a basis for negotiations and that most of its principles are acceptable to Bulgaria.

A meeting of Sir Edward Grey and the ambassadors was held in London on Saturday.

No official statement was, however, issued.

The new King of the Hellenes arrived at Salonika on Sunday at 4 p. m. His majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Mary, the crown prince, Prince Christopher and M. Venizelos, was received at the landing stage by Princes Nicholas, George and Andrew with their aides de camp.

The British, German, French and Austro-Hungarian warships off the town fired a salute of 21 guns.

MOSLEM LEAGUE IS ASKED TO SEEK INDIAN AUTONOMY

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON.—A conference of the All-India Moslem League was held on Saturday at Lucknow, where a resolution was called for including in the program of the league the attainment of a system of self-government suitable to India by constitutional means.

PRINCES' DEBTS AFFECT MONGOLIA

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—The opinion is very generally expressed that the indebtedness of many of the Mongol princes to Chinese and Russian merchants will exercise a considerable influence in determining the future of Mongolia. It is known that many Mongol princes are in debt to Russian subjects including the Russo-Asiatic Bank, whilst for some time past Chinese merchants have been laying claims as creditors of Mongols before Peking authorities.

One Kalgan firm, with branches at Dplonoir, Urga, and other cities, has outstanding from Mongol debtors a sum of 300,000 taels, whilst the debt due to Chinese merchants at Peking, Tientsin, and the cities on the borders of Mongolia, is computed to be in all well over 40,000,000 taels. Many Chinese merchants continue to extend credit to leading Mongols and all their efforts to exert political influence in order to recover any portion of the sums advanced are keenly resented.

BRADFORD DYERS STRIKE IS ENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The strike of dyers of Bradford and the surrounding district has been concluded owing to the men deciding, as the result of a ballot, to accept the terms offered by the Bradford Dyers Association. The acceptance of peace work by the men, which has up till now been the point of dispute, was effected by the granting by the employers of safeguards and of a collective basis for the work. The dyers' strike has afforded an example of the orderliness with which a strike can be carried out. It has lasted seven weeks, and has involved 5000 men. The strike pay paid out by the unions amounted to £20,000.

ENGLAND KEEPS JUBILEE OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S COMING



(Copyright by Augustin Rischgitz)

Queen Alexandra, mother of British King, as the Princess of Wales, from a painting by R. Lauchert

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The celebration of the jubilee of Queen Alexandra's arrival in England was, in accordance with the express wish of the Queen, a very quiet and informal affair. The city of London, through the lord mayor (Sir David Burnett), presented to her majesty a congratulatory address.

In reply the Queen said: "I thank you from the depth of a grateful heart for the very kind address presented to me by the city of London. I appreciate every word of it and cannot express how deeply touched I am by the kind thoughts of me on the fiftieth anniversary of my arrival in England—in the country where I found my second and beloved home. I shall never forget the welcome you gave me then, nor the invariable kindness and affection shown me by high and low ever since, which I pray to God I may never forfeit. You may be assured that I have always taken the greatest share and interest in the welfare and prosperity of our beloved country."

In conclusion Queen Alexandra's reply said that it was a happiness to her to feel that by this address they were also showing their loyalty and affection to her very dear son on whom she prayed that every blessing might ever and always rest.

Queen Alexandra was also presented with an address from the corporation of Margate, the first corporation to give an official welcome to the Queen when she first arrived in England.

CONGRESS FOR A FREE ALBANIA IS HELD IN TRIESTE

Austria and Italy Express Good Will Toward Plan and Aid of Rumania Is Asked

(Special to the Monitor)

TRIESTE, Austria-Hungary.—The congress of Albanians recently held in Trieste was attended by deputations from the Albanian colonies of Europe, America and Egypt. The Austrian government was represented by M. Mahovetz, the head of the police in Trieste, and by a staff officer.

During the first session of the congress Count Taffe, an official of the Austrian foreign office, spoke in favor of the claims of a greater Albania. The vice-president, Faik Bey, expressed the gratitude of the Albanians to the Emperor Francis Joseph and to the King of Italy for the goodwill which they had shown to the Albanian people, which encouraged the hopes of the formation of an independent state.

Telegrams of thanks and gratitude were despatched by the Congress to Count Berchtold and the Marquis di San Giuliano, to which replies containing wishes for the prosperity of Albania and the Albanians were received. The deputy from Boston, Dr. Batari, a delegate of the Rumanian colony in Boston, moved that the Emperor Francis Joseph, the King of Italy and the King of Rumania should be asked to give their support to the inclusion of the four vilayets in an independent Albania.

JAPAN FEELING EFFECT OF WAVE OF DEMOCRACY

No Statesman, It Is Believed, Can Now Restore Political Basis Which Previously Existed

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—The Yamamoto cabinet has reopened the Diet, after its suspension by Prince Katsura. The former prime minister, it is understood, will continue his attempt to form a new political party, which will have the support of the elder statesmen and the militarists.

Meantime, the budget prepared by his finance minister has been adopted by the new cabinet, on the ground that in the time at their disposal before the close of the financial year, it was absolutely impossible to draft any other. At the same time, the most specific assurances have been given to the Diet of the intention of the new cabinet to retrench in every possible way, and to reduce the burdens on the people, which have been the real cause of the uprising against the old regime.

Although Prince Katsura may continue his efforts, it is not likely that it will ever again be possible to reinstate the authority of the Genro. A wave of democratic feeling has swept across the country, and no minister will ever revive the political conditions which existed three months ago. The new minister dwelt, in addressing the chamber, on the firmness of the alliance between Japan and the United Kingdom, but it is doubtful if that alliance is any longer anything but a political one, and whether there is much more affection for it in Japan than there is in England.

PRINCIPAL ENGLISH RAILWAY SOCIETIES ARE AMALGAMATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The conference which has been sitting in the Holborn hall, composed of the representatives of the principal unions in the railway world, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the General Railway Workers Union and the United Signalmen and Pointsmen's Society, has resulted in the amalgamation of these unions. The amalgamation will be known as the National Union of Railwaymen and will have as its president, Arthur Bellamy, a working driver on the London & North-western railway. Mr. Bellamy, who is a justice of the peace for Stockport, has been for the last three years president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

It has been recognized among the

leaders of the labor movement in Great Britain that the weakness of the trade unions lay in their lack of unity. A great movement in favor of amalgamation was therefore set on foot, and at the trade union congress at Newport last year the parliamentary committee stated in their report that sectionalism in trade unions was now a "spent force," and that labor in future should be organized not by crafts but by industries.

Already in the building trade 20 unions have given provisional assent to the amalgamation proposals, and there can be no doubt that other industries will follow the lead of the railway unions and that English trade unionism will, after the example of the continental movement, double its power by centralizing it.

REVENUE REPORT INDICATES SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GAIN

Increase in Yield From All Sources Appears and State Railway Earnings Grow

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—During the last decade the surpluses of revenue over expenditure in South Australia have aggregated £2,172,200.

That the conditions of prosperity responsible for this favorable financial result still continue is shown by the statement issued from the treasury giving the approximate revenue of the state for the quarter and half year ended Dec. 31, 1912. The total revenue from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1913, was estimated at £4,381,812 and £2,006,147 has so far been received, which is £18,223 more than for the similar period of 1911. Bearing in mind the fact that the receipts in the second half of the year are invariably larger than in the first six months, this result must be considered highly satisfactory.

The success of the state railways as a revenue-earning enterprise is again amply shown. For the last financial year the railway receipts totaled £2,145,634, and the premier, the Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P., in his budget speech in September, last, calculated that for the current year they would amount to £2,140,000; but for the September and December quarters the receipts were respectively £406,504 and £617,698, compared with £407,935 and £581,934 for the corresponding quarters in 1911.

This discloses a total increase of £34,333 for the past six months. Heavy traffic in connection with the plementous harvest during the next six months promises to further increase the difference between the actual receipts and those estimated.

KING AND QUEEN VISIT OXFORD

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England.—The King and Queen visited in strict privacy Oxford University. After having lunch in their son's rooms, they made a round of many of the colleges, including Oriel, inspecting the buildings erected as the result of Cecil Rhodes' gift.

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SPANISH KING'S INVESTMENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is stated that the King of Spain has practically the whole of his private fortune invested in British securities. The investments are, of course, made under the names of third parties.

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Minister of War Calls Upon French Nation for New Effort

FRANCE TOLD TO MAKE HER ARMY STRONG

Minister for War Introducing Bill to Lengthen Service Period Says Trained Soldiers Are Lacking and Recruiting Hard

NECESSITY DECLARED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—M. Etienne, minister of war, in placing the bill for the reestablishment of the three years' period of military service before the Chamber of Deputies spoke as follows:

Gentlemen—It is our duty and the most important which lies with a government conscious of its responsibilities to submit to you, together with its solution, the military problem with which France is faced. In the present state of Europe, having before our eyes the steps which so many of the powers have, on their own initiative, thought it incumbent on them to take, it has become necessary for us to cast about and see whether any change has come upon us, and if we find that a change has occurred, to make our military institutions adapt themselves to the unforeseen obligations which have come upon us.

The object of the law of the 21st of March, 1905, was to secure the fair distribution of military burdens on all classes of citizens, the safeguard of our security by a nation educated, organized and armed for such a task. Is it necessary to say that the government would never disavow such an enterprise nor the spirit which gave it birth? To enable an armed nation to adequately defend itself when the moment arrives when its security is threatened the peace strength of her army must be such as to enable her to face conditions which are already not those of yesterday and to be forearmed against all the initial eventualities of modern warfare.

Sufficiency Questioned

Is it necessary to remind the country that the insufficiency in numbers of those joining the colors makes it impossible to maintain the strength of the regiments as fixed by law, a strength which is already far below that of the armies of foreign powers? And in this respect such is the condition of our army that it has been further weakened by measures taken recently to augment its means of action. By increasing the number of the batteries, by giving the infantry machine guns, by making great efforts to develop military aviation, we have achieved a work which was absolutely necessary, but it has been done at the expense of the regular forces and by introducing into our organization new causes for numerical weakness.

This state of affairs reacts on the value of our troops as an offensive force and for lack of men we shall be unable in the future to meet the requirements of each new phase of progress and by the experience which the carrying on of actual warfare brings. As for our cavalry, it is weakened not only by the lack of men, but by the lack of soldiers possessing sufficient training. Trained and experienced soldiers are necessary for the cavalry. From this point of view it is proved that the results obtained since the passing of the law of 1905 have been contrary to the hopes entertained and that a period of two years for military service is not sufficient for cavalry recruits to acquire necessary training.

Social Factor Seen

The experience of recent years has shown that owing to the social condition of France it is useless to hope that there will be such a sufficiency of men joining the colors as to meet all the needs. It is also proved that no financial or administrative efforts are able to insure a strengthening of the fighting forces to the extent of enabling present conditions to be faced. These efforts could, if persisted in, only become expedients of a precarious nature, which would act injuriously on the country.

The safety of the country which must be the first consideration demands an effort commensurate with the object aimed at and the effort to be made is no other than the strengthening of our military forces by lengthening the period of active service. Would the effort be sufficient if the period of service were fixed at 30 months? After duly considering the question the government has come to the conclusion that, if faithful to its responsibilities, it could not adopt this solution. In every arm of the service, 30 months with the colors would only strengthen the army numerically during the winter months, that is to say at a time when individual instruction is given and when work has necessarily to be shortened. During the summer, the regiments would fall back to their present strength, at the very time when instruction in all branches and more extended work can be carried out.

Shorter Term Viewed

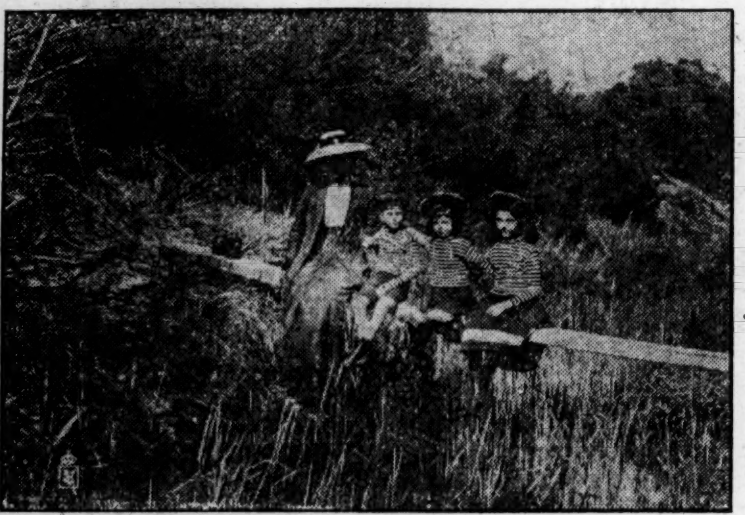
To overcome this drawback would it be possible to have recourse to the biannual system of recruitment, in October and April? It would be difficult if not impossible to carry on the work of instruction in every section all the year round. At all times there would be untrained recruits in the ranks and this lack of homogeneity would make instruction impossible. As a matter of fact the 30 months period of service

KING'S SON AND DAUGHTERS WADING



(Copyright by Exclusive News)
Children of the royal house of Italy snapped by their mother, the Queen

QUEEN AND HER CHILDREN CHUMS



(Copyright by Exclusive News)
Photograph taken by King at Castel Porziano, showing Queen of Italy, little Prince of Piedmont and the Princesses Mafalda and Yolanda

would only be possible with recruitment taking place once a year. Thus understood, besides being unworkable with regard to cavalry, this method would not provide a sufficient increase to our army. For this reason it must be put aside.

Thus it is seen that the problem is only capable of one solution, that solution which provides the country with a standing army of sufficient strength to safeguard her at all times, and notably at times of mobilization. What is proposed, therefore, is the three year period of service for all. By the three year period of service our peace strength will be increased by about 160,000 men, the result of careful selection by the consuls de revision. This will enable some organic defects in the army to be remedied, such as the formation of new divisions of cavalry, the increase of the artillery by three batteries of long range guns, the increase in the staffs of the technical departments, and the development of the aviation department. By these means, as well as by the reinforcement of the peace strength of the standing army and the advantages which will accrue to the reserve, we shall make the effect which the necessities of the present impose upon us.

No Delay Admitted

It is not necessary to add that the effort which the country demands of us is not one which permits of delay in its execution, nor of modification in the application of the principles involved. The government, then, is asking you to decide, in the full exercise of your rights as legislators, and in the clear realization of your duties towards the country, that the men actually with the colors will be called upon to prolong their period of active service to the extent rendered necessary in accordance with the decision which you are about to make. In recognizing the true idea of military service, you will be laying stress on the fact that it is an obligation which does not call for curtailment but which constitutes one of the greatest duties of a citizen towards his country.

What article 33 of the law of 1905 looked upon as exceptional circumstances appear today in the present state of our military armaments and of the situation in Europe as permanent conditions which must be met by a continuous and conscious effort. It is, therefore, for the constant application of the principle of the law of 1905 that the government is asking and for which it is ready to forego the power with which it is invested to prolong in special circumstances the duration of the period of service.

Peace Is Stake

Such is the essential nature and character, as in the principal details of its application, of the military reform which the government is placing with entire confidence into your hands. In asking you to come to a decision on this grave matter the government is convinced that its labors are not only in the cause of the security of France, but also in that of the maintenance of the peace of Europe, which is so linked up with the preservation of the balance of power between the great nations.

We do not wish to deny that the reform entails heavy burdens on the country. But the attitude of the country recently has proved sufficiently that this consideration will not prevent it from rising to the occasion. There is something which dominates all circumstances, which triumphs over all hesitation

which governs and determines individual impulse as well as the impulse of the nation in a great and noble democracy such as that of France, and that is the clear purpose to be free and strong and to remain the master of its destinies.

Scene in Chamber As Bill Is Read

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The introduction of the bill reestablishing three years' military service by M. Etienne, the minister of war, in the French Chamber was the signal for a violent demonstration on the part of the Socialists aided by a group of 30 or 40 Radicals. M. Etienne had barely reached the tribune when M. Vaillant shouted "We protest." He was followed by M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists, whose words were drowned in the cheers from the center, right and left. The deputies on the Socialist benches cried "Down with the reaction," and the uproar grew in intensity. M. Deschanel, the president of the Chamber, endeavored to restore order, but unsuccessfully, and he finally gave the order for the galleries to be cleared.

M. Etienne, during the tumult remained standing at the tribune. After some little time he made a further effort to read his bill, but the "Lancions" shouted by the Socialists, who kept time with the lids of their desks, again effectually prevented him. At last there was a comparative lull in the uproar and the minister read his expose des motifs, not one word of which reached the ears of the deputies. On leaving the tribune he was cheered by the center and the right, while the extreme left vociferated "Reaction, reaction."

The endeavor made by M. Cheron, the reporter general of the army estimates to deal with the credits of the budget, was entirely frustrated. Above the uproar was heard M. Bouge shouting, "In any case we are determined to protest and to cry 'Vive la France!'"

Army Bill Tabled

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—A recent ministerial council has been devoted entirely to a discussion of the numerical strength of the army, and it is announced that a special note will be issued shortly on the subject. It is expected that a bill embodying the return to the three years' service for all arms will shortly be laid before Parliament. No official statement to this effect has yet been issued, but it is known that M. Etienne, the minister for war, is prepared to insist on the adoption of this system, both in the cabinet and in Parliament. The bill authorizing the expenditure of £20,000,000 on national defense, apart from the ordinary estimates, has been tabled by M. Klotz, the minister of finance.

In the preamble it is pointed out that recent wars have shown the necessity for every nation to maintain its means of defense abreast of every fresh discovery and development. In the present case it was found necessary to provide for an expenditure of about £25,800,000, and that the delay which would occur if this sum were included in the ordinary estimates, would be prejudicial to the reforms which it was necessary should be instituted. The burdens on the country, continues the preamble, will not really be increased by this great demand, since it would have to be met in any case, and the present bill is merely intended to allow of the reforms being carried out in a shorter space of time.

ITALIAN KING AND QUEEN BELOVED BY THEIR PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—The King and Queen of Italy are amongst the most popular sovereigns in Europe. Long before the King came to the throne, when he was Prince de Piedmont, he won the hearts of the Italian people by his willingness and readiness to take his share in all the difficulties and hardships which his position involved, but which holders of such a position by no means always accept.

The Queen was one of the princesses of Montenegro, and as a daughter of King Nikita she has shown herself unflinching in her efforts, during the Albanian insurrection and the recent war, to do everything to assist in the schemes for the amelioration of suffering and the

relief of the distressed. In the same way, she was a prominent figure in all the undertakings for the assistance of those who in any way needed help owing to the late expedition to Tripoli.

Both the King and Queen are enthusiastic photographers, and of late they have taken a large series of pictures of themselves and their family. These pictures are interesting, by reason of the fact that there is nothing whatever of the court about them, and permission has been given for their publication. All four children, the Prince de Piedmont, the future king, and the Princesses Yolanda, Mafalda, and Giovanna, as well as the King and Queen themselves, appear in these photographs, a selection from which have been obtained for publication in the Monitor.

MR. ASQUITH ADMITS RAILWAY MEASURE LACKS POPULARITY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—As already reported by cable, after a short recess of three weeks the House met recently to wind up the work of the session, which has lasted since the middle of February, 1912. There was only a very small attendance of members, and many noticeable absentees from the front ministerial and front opposition benches. The chief work was the consideration of the Lord's amendments to the railways bill, and with everything in the railway world in a state of serious unrest more than usual interest attached to the proceedings.

About a fortnight ago the House of Lords struck out of the bill the time limit of five years, which had been inserted, very much at the last moment, by the Commons, and which has been the subject of so much heated discussion throughout the country ever since. The government has been freely charged with breach of faith. Mr. Asquith in a lengthy correspondence with Sir George Armytage, chairman of the Railway Companies' Association, did his best some weeks ago to defend the action of the government, but it has become increasingly apparent that the insertion of the five years' limit was not popular and was becoming daily more difficult of defense.

Bill Has First Form

It came therefore as a surprise to few when Mr. Asquith, immediately on the bill coming up for consideration, stated that as the amendment which had been made "in another place" restored the bill to the form in which it was originally presented to the House by the government, he begged to propose that the House should agree with the Lords' amendment. He denied that, in accepting the insertion of a limit, the government had been guilty of any breach of faith.

All they had undertaken to do, all they could undertake to do, said Mr. Asquith, was to do their best "to in-

Agreement Moved

duce Parliament to accept the proposals they had agreed to put forward." This they had faithfully tried to do. The bill was unpopular. He thought that he was speaking within the recollection of every one who heard him when he said that. In fact, he did not believe it had many friends in the House except the government and the representatives of the railway companies. A number of speeches had been made on both sides and it had at last become evident to those best able to judge that if the government were to attempt to resist the insertion to the point of a division they would be defeated. They therefore took the course they did as being the best they could do in the circumstances, but he desired most emphatically to say that it must not be supposed that they accepted the amendment in the form in which it had been submitted to the House. They had fully intended to safeguard the interests of the railway companies at a later stage, by seeing that the bill was brought under the operation of the expiring laws continuation act.

Feeling on the matter, continued the premier, had altered considerably. He begged, therefore, to move that "the House doth agree with the Lords in the said amendment."

Bonar Law heartily concurred. He congratulated the prime minister not only on the course he had taken but on the speech in which he had announced his intention. The course taken by the government was, in his opinion, the only possible one.

Mr. Wardle, Labor member for Stockport, energetically opposed the acceptance of the Lords' amendment, and declared that the Labor party would vote against it, but after some further discussion, which was joined in by Lord Claud Hamilton, Sydney Buxton, Charles Bathurst and others, the amendment was agreed to on division by 154 votes to 45.

MUNICIPAL REFORM HOLD IN LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As stated by special cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the recent county council elections resulted in a considerable victory for the Municipal Reform party. The Progressives won two seats and the Municipal Reformers nine, making a net gain for the latter of seven seats. The majorities for the Municipal Reform candidates were in many cases very large, whilst only in one case did a Progressive majority exceed 1000.

There are 58 electoral divisions in the county of which 57 return two members. The city division returns four members. Contests took place in all the divisions but in six cases the Progressives put forward only one candidate. In Woolwich a straight fight between two Municipal Reformers and two Labor candidates, one of whom was Miss Margaret Bondfield, resulted in a complete victory for the Moderates.

The most striking results of the election were the defeat in Limehouse of Cyril Jackson, the Municipal Reform leader, and the success of R. C. Phillimore who again stood for Deptford which, with Sydney Webb, he represented for so long. Two women candidates were returned, Miss Susan Lawrence retaining one of the Poplar seats for Labor and Miss Adler being again returned for central Hackney. The other Progressive candidate for central Hackney, A. J. S. Shephard was defeated.

The Labor party have not done well in this election, the only definitely Labor member in the new council being Miss Lawrence. Frank Smith was defeated as were also the Labor candidates for Bow and Bromley, who had the support of George Lansbury.

In the new council there are, therefore, 67 Municipal Reformers as against 00 in the old council; 50 Progressives as against 58, and one Labor member as against 3. The number of aldermen on the council is 19. One aldermanic seat is vacant through the resignation of H. L. Cripps, and the nine aldermen who remain in office until 1916 are Municipal Reformers. Ten aldermen will therefore have to be elected by the new council and the Municipal Reformers have the power, as stated in the cable to The Christian Science Monitor, of filling all the vacant places from their own ranks.

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HAPPY LITTLE HEIR OF ITALY



(Copyright by Exclusive News)
Snapshot of future ruler of Italy taken at villa Savoia by his father, King Victor Emanuel

KING IS ACCOMPLISHED RIDER



(Copyright by Exclusive News)
King of Italy on one of his favorite horses, snapped at Racconigi by the Queen

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AMERICA April 12, 10 A. M.	KAISERIN AUG. VIC. April 30, 2 P. M.
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S. S. CLEVELAND June 24	S. S. CLEVELAND July 29
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SAN DIEGO STRIDING FORWARD



(C. M. Winslow, 1913)

Mining building for San Diego exposition, pronounced one of finest examples of type of architecture

Period of Preparation for Exposition of 1915 Attended by Rapid Growth of City Generally, and Harbor Is Made Ready for Canal Traffic

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Perhaps no other city in the world has enjoyed such a degree of growth and prosperity during the period of construction for an exposition as has San Diego, whose record for the last four years stands out even among the histories of western boom cities.

San Diegans today attribute this community development to the planning and work upon the exposition to be held here in 1915 in celebration of the formal opening of the Panama canal. The name of San Diego was hardly known outside of California in 1908. Now the name is familiar to readers of current events everywhere.

An exposition was proposed in 1900. San Diego is the most southwestern city in the United States, the first port in American territory north of the canal on the Pacific coast, located on one of the finest harbors in the world, backed by an immense country that under the influence of irrigation is destined to become one of the most productive garden spots in the world, and her people concluded that a celebration of the opening of the canal would be entirely appropriate.

No Time Lost

The proposal bore quick fruit. Within a year organization was effected, and \$3,500,000 was pledged as a beginning of an exposition enterprise to cost between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Within another year preliminary plans were completed, and then actual construction work began. San Diego declared her exposition must be ready in its entirety by the opening date, Jan. 1, 1915. No other exposition ever planned, it is said, has opened its gates on New Year's day. San Diego decided to close her exposition on Dec. 31, 1915—a whole year of exhibition. It took confidence in her climate, but it is considered that the records of 40 years at San Diego warrant the promise that the all-the-year exposition will be accomplished.

Since the starting of work on the grounds there has been no lessening of the construction stride. The exposition is being built in the center of a park of 1400 acres, located in the heart of the city of San Diego, 615 acres being set aside for exposition purposes. Miles of drives have been graded and surfaced, building sites leveled, several building foundations laid, over 100,000 trees, shrubs, plants, etc., have been placed about the grounds or park, all of which will be beautified. Enormous nurseries were established, in which are now growing one and one-half million specimens of plant life from all over the world. The year 1913 is to be building year, when all structures must be finished, and 1914 is to be given to surfacing walks, drives, installation of fountains, etc., grass and flower planting, the general beautifying of grounds and buildings, and installation of exhibits.

More than 400 acres will be utilized for outdoor display, for the San Diego exposition is to be one showing processes, not products. Instead of shelves filled with farm products, there will be real farms in actual operation; instead of silk cloth, there will be the silkworm weaving the cocoon and then the processes of manufacture of cloth from the cocoon; instead of products grown on irrigated lands there will be actual irrigation systems and vegetation under irrigation. Everything must have "go" and vitality. The story of man's progress will be told not by showing what he has accomplished, but by what processes he has accomplished. Old and new processes will be shown side by side.

Every building will be a development of the Spanish-colonial, or "mission" type of architecture, a mixture of the old Moorish designs and those found in the structures of the Pueblo Indians of southwestern America.

Figures Mount Up

While this activity has marked exposition preparations San Diego has grown, although that word hardly fits the situation. Since 1910 the population has doubled, as have bank deposits and clearings, postal receipts, while building permits have multiplied by five. Imports and exports have developed wonderfully.

The following gives a comprehensive view of the effect of the exposition upon San Diego.

Year	No.	Total	Year	No.	Total
1903	297	\$710,123	1908	1200	\$2,283,540
1904	305	914,967	1909	1739	2,532,100
1905	716	1,183,170	1910	1995	4,005,200
1906	836	2,761,285	1911	2906	8,703,000
1907	1051	2,297,715	1912	4550	10,001,415

Year	Total	Year	Total
1908	\$37,771,149	1911	\$80,724,353
1909	32,094,521	1912	131,804,087
1910	66,708,574		

Bank deposits have increased from \$3,092,772 in 1903 to \$19,613,988 in 1912; postoffice receipts from \$46,000 in 1903 to \$228,058 in 1912, and customs receipts

from \$131,926 in 1900 to \$183,270.98 in 1912.

Harbor Work Progresses

While exposition work is progressing steadily, San Diego is expending \$1,000,000 on harbor improvements. The state Legislature ceded to the city the ownership of all tidelands on her waterfront, provided this sum were expended before 1915 in such improvements. The first unit of a great system of wharves is being built.

The project embraces a steel-reinforced concrete bulkhead along the entire waterfront, a distance of nine miles, alongside of which will be a depth of 20 feet, sufficient to accommodate coasting vessels. From this bulkhead will project at right angles, when the scheme is completed, ten piers of steel-concrete, 1000 feet long, 135 feet wide, carrying four railroad tracks and warehouses 72 feet wide for their entire length.

Of this great improvement 2670 feet of bulkhead and one pier are now under construction. This will reclaim between 50 and 60 acres of tidelands, the estimated present value of which is \$1,800,000, or \$800,000 more than the expenditure. The total reclamation from the completed project will be 1400 acres of tidelands, the future value of which cannot now be accurately computed. San

Diego harbor is of 22 square miles, entirely landlocked, having a depth varying from 35 feet, which will be the minimum depth alongside the 1000-foot wharves, to 60 feet. Entrance to the harbor is through one channel only, and this is strongly fortified.

Saving in Distance

When the Panama canal is completed a great commerce between the eastern and western coasts of the United States is expected to develop. In this connection the following table of distances in miles between New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, and San Diego, via the Straits of Magellan and the canal, is presented:

	Straits	Canal	Saving
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New Orleans	13,024	4218	8806
New York	13,234	4819	8415
Liverpool	13,604	8350	5254

When the canal is opened the ships of five lines now operating between Europe and the Atlantic coast will, it is understood, enter upon extended service to the Pacific coast, with San Diego as a port of call. These lines are given as: Red Star line, Messageries Maritimes, Cie Generale Transatlantique, Kosmos Hamburg-American line, Hamburg American Steamship Company, and the Royal Mail Packet line.

The Yippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese line, and the Union Steamship Company, a New Zealand concern, have arranged to inaugurate service from the United States to those lands, with San Diego as a port of call, and it is believed that the harbor improvements now under way are being provided now to soon to meet the demands of the commerce that is to come.

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS ASKANCE AMERICAN IDEA OF FREEDOM

AUSTRALIANS, keenly intent on discovering where accepted standards of democracy have made for the well-being of people, apparently are not yet sure that either Great Britain or the United States can show them the way successfully. In "Australia of Today" Walter Murdoch challenges either nation to prove that real democracy has gone further than that form of supposed self-government is still on trial. Some idea of how Australians view the United States and conditions in this country may be gained from the following quotation from Mr. Murdoch's article:

"An easy-going optimism is out of the question at the present moment. The political firmament is full of portents which forbid the comfortable attitude. Look first at democratic America, and you behold a land where it really appears that, in Bernard Shaw's phrase, every man is at liberty to trample on liberty. In few countries is there less real freedom than in that land which its orators are fond of alluding to as the home of freedom; perhaps in no country is the spirit of liberty more contemptuously flouted than in that country which has set up a great flaunting statue of Liberty to guard the gateway of her

greatest city. In no country is the dollar more shamelessly hunted, in no country is the weaker more remorselessly driven to the wall. Here is a democracy based on stark individualism, and we can see the result. Looking at the industrial conditions of, say, Pittsburgh; looking at the hideous pretentiousness of municipal government in great cities like New York or Philadelphia; noting the all-but-universal corruption of politics, and the still more deadly corruption of the judiciary, with its inevitable consequence, the prevalence of crime; can we be surprised if many observers say, sadly, that democracy in America has definitely broken down, and that a peculiarly ruthless plutocracy has taken its place? The negro problem, grave enough in all conscience, is dwarfed into insignificance by the problem of the immigrant alien, the problem of a nation which is racially heterogeneous as no nation has ever been before. Out of that welter of races can we expect a free people, fit for the tremendous responsibilities of self-government, to emerge? All the cheap patriotism of the spangled American orator is but a thin veil over evils which are causing many a real American patriot to despair of his country."

STORE NEWS

Wednesday evening the Jordan Marsh Company Mutual Aid Association will hold its seventh annual party in Horticultural hall, and it is expected that 1000 guests will be present. Scenic and floral decorations will be used and an 18-piece orchestra will furnish the music. An interesting entertainment has been arranged to be followed by dancing. The program is as follows: Music, Harwood's Orchestra; song, S. J. Styffe; reading, John F. Riley; song, Carl Fichtner; violinello solo, Miss Sarah E. Ames; song, Miss Margaret M. Barry; song, Ted Snyder's Serenaders. The song, "I'm Looking for a Sweetheart, a Girl Like You," will be of special interest, as it was written by one of the employees of the store, Nat Stockdale of the men's underwear department.

Officers of the party are: Floor director, Thomas O'Donnell; assistant floor directors, Walter N. London, Fred W. Walters, James Sherry and John F. Riley; managing committee, W. L. Bailey (chairman), W. E. Corbett, J. V. Finn, M. E. Gorman and W. N. London. Officers of the Mutual Aid Association under whose direction the party is to be given, and who form a general committee to assist are: President, George E. Richards; vice-president, Walter N. London; treasurer, William E. Corbett; financial secretary, Benjamin Stoney; chairman of investigating committee, Arthur J. Hea; directors, Frank W. Coombs, John J. Mundo, Miss Cassie J. Fuller, John J. Finn, John Lamb, James G. Ryan, Benjamin J. Cutliff, Miss Mary E. Gorman, Miss Mary A. Robinson, Edward H. Bell, William P. Rohan, William L. Bailey.

The arbitration board of the Filene

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PROMISING
One might hope to get rich as a merchant if he
Would sell purses, for every one knows
Who will take but a moment of trouble
to see
That there ought to be money in those.

Judging from the voluminous manner
in which the budding bards are already
blossoming forth into springtime poetry,
this, too, may prove a record year for
bumper crops of all kinds.

NOT AUTHENTIC
The man who thinks he knows it all,
No matter what his station,
Must base his notion on a small
Mistaken information.

The French aeroplanist proposing to fly
across the desert of Sahara must have a
good deal of "sand" to start with.

ONE EXCEPTION
While libraries contain a lot
Of finished books, 'tis found
That nearly all of them have got
"Prometheus Unbound."

Some far-sighted observers say that
when the Panama canal is in full
operation, it will be as lonesome down
about Cape Horn as is a store that does
not advertise.

LURING
"What is the explanation given for
the preference young ladies seem to have
for tall gentlemen?"
"Well, there seems to be something
attractive about the mere thought of
'Hy-men.'"

The popularity of the picture post-
card is still increasing. Perhaps the
high cost of living is teaching the public
how to make a little money go a long
way.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

WASHINGTON POST—With the House
overwhelmingly Democratic and the
Senate safely so, there should be little
difficulty in enacting into
law Senator Gore's bill
to add two new mem-

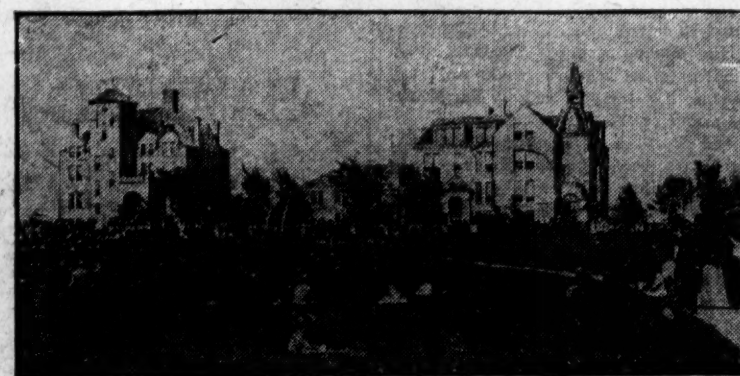
bers to the supreme court, increasing the
total number to 11. As a matter of fact,
politics should have little to do with the
matter, and many of the Republicans
probably will join with the Democrats
to pass the bill if President Wilson
should express a desire to see it passed.
There is no man in the country so nar-
row-minded as to believe that Mr. Wilson
would express such a desire merely that
he might be empowered to place two men
on the bench. But if the President is
convinced that there is need for two
more justices, he certainly would not
hesitate to approve the Gore bill merely
on the ground that his motives might be
questioned. The supreme court has
more work than can be disposed of with
despatch. Decisions are unduly delayed.
This is not due to any negligence on the
part of the justices, nor to any volun-
tary delay on their part, but to the
simple fact that they have more work
they can handle. Members of the
supreme court cannot be expected to urge
legislation for their own benefit, but in
a matter of this kind it would be well
if President Wilson would confer with
the chief justice to determine whether
or not the business of the court would
not be greatly facilitated if two justices
were added. A prompt disposition of ap-
peals is essential to the dispensation of
justice. England is far ahead of us in
this respect. If two more justices will
facilitate matters, the Gore bill should
be passed.

WASHINGTON HERALD—It was on
Feb. 25, 1893, that the national bank act
became a law. We are
dissatisfied with our
banking system of to-
day. If the Democratic
government goes at the
currency problem in earnest the fiftieth
anniversary of that system will be the
last. . . . The national bank idea may
be faulty. As the basis of our monetary
system it may give too slow a response
to the fluctuating demand for currency.
The growth of individual banks, or the
linking of the resources of various insti-
tutions through interlocking directorates
or stock ownership, may have concen-
trated in a few hands too much power,
but too little control. If the system
is to go or to be extensively modified, it
will be because the bankers themselves,

the men under whom the banks and the
country have prospered, have found out
its shortcomings. This is what the na-
tional bank law has done: Creation of a
firm and reliable market for the govern-
ment securities at the lowest period of
its financial history; substitution of
sound currency notes for the issues of
the chaotic state bank system; successful
resistance to repeated panics; and, last,
but not least, it has demonstrated its
ability to keep pace with the financial re-
quirements of the country's vast and
growing business during 50 years of ex-
pansion nowhere else equaled. Consider-
ing that the national bank act was an
emergency measure, devised in war time,
this list of achievements is notable. None
can contend that it has not done good
service for the United States.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The
familiar proposal that the state erect an
office building at Columbus
to care for the de-
partments which cannot
now find quarters in the
State House or the
State House annex is again before the
general assembly. The Weiser committee
which has been investigating the
question recommends that the Legisla-
ture take immediate steps to acquire
land upon which to build. There is only
one possible argument against the plan—
the one which has been sufficient to de-
feat it every time it has appeared here-
tofore, that no funds are available for

STATE COLLEGE IN BROOKINGS, S. D.



BROOKINGS, S. D.—This is a city of about 4000 inhabitants, situated in the
valley of the Big Sioux and known for its many beautiful trees and residences,
being called the City of Homes. It has a new \$100,000 court house, a \$20,000 city
hall, and eight churches.

It also is an educational center. Beside two large public school buildings the
South Dakota State College and the United States experiment station are lo-
cated here. At present the college has an enrolment of more than 800 students.

YOUTHFUL PARTICIPANTS IN HEBREW DRAMA

JACOB KUSHNER
Governor of PalestineSOPHIE NOVICK
Dina, the HeroineJENNIE NOVICK
Simon Bar-Kochbo, the HeroMOSES HIRSH
One of the Guard

EFFECTIVE STREET LIGHTS REACH COUNTRY TOWNS

IT WAS no minor event, when one eve-
ning last summer, the long, broad,
deeply shaded street of an interior New
England town was first made luminous
by the blaze of the electric lights. Hith-
erto, the lighting system of the town
had been a monopoly, closely regulated
by itself and admitting of no local
supervision—namely, the moon. At such
times as the variation in the earth's
revolutions and the moon's course upset
the lighting schedule, the people who
ventured out at night had taken full
rick of collision unless protected by car-
rying a lantern, candle-lightedly formerly
but oil-lightedly latterly. The blazing of
the incandescent lamps up the street
marked the arrival of a new day, or a
new night so much like day as to threat-
en some of the traditions, early retiring
for one of them. The lights were to
burn until midnight, an hour of relatively
recent discovery in New England.

The extension of street lighting in
the past few years has been wide, it
has taken in towns that had no dream
when the century opened that it was
to bring them a mark of such highly de-
veloped civilization. Now, indeed, it is
no longer such an item of distinction
to have street lights. The town with
a sense of itself would avoid calling at-
tention to this addition to its outfit.
As if there could be any question about
a town of its consequence being so
equipped! The change has become pos-
sible by the development of water pow-
ers for electric energy and the easy
sending out to the surrounding country
of the service that the centers recently
canopolized.

"Drawing away from the contempla-
tion of the electric light as a new fea-
ture of country towns, there is oppor-
tunity to observe the development of
the lighting system in efficiency and in
beauty. The electric lighting circuit,
lending charm at night, has been a
burden to the eye in the daytime, a
row of ugly poles, upfit companions for
the graceful trees. The swinging arc
light of the larger towns laid no claim
to artistic contribution. Nothing could
quite rival its ugliness, and its stro-
g glow, at rather long intervals, with deep
shades between, was the perfected sys-
tem of poor light distribution. It has

served its purpose well, it has lighted
streets that were still darkness itself
without it, it superseded the gas lamp
post with its restricted range of illum-
ination, it made an advance in the path
on which the world was moving. It re-
mains in so many places, doing its im-
perfect yet useful work, that it must
still be treated with a measure of re-
spect. But a newer order is coming.

Breaking away from the arc lamp
strung midway over the street, some
quicker devices have been resorted to by
the towns. One of them is the arches
of incandescent lamps, of low candle
power but giving a mass of light that
is considerable, and attaining a better
distribution. But this is flamboyant, it
looks like an all-the-year celebration
and at first glance you listen for the
band at the head of the procession. This
cannot endure. Nor will it have to.
The next step is the group of lights on
an artistic post, placed at frequent in-
tervals along the side of the street, pleas-
ing but not obtrusive and doing the
thing really to be expected of street
lighting methods; that is, lighting the
street. The right idea seems to have
been reached—but so it seemed at each
other step.

In a New England city of the larger
size there is now being forced upon the
government the gas street light as an
alternative for electricity. For a time
retired by the obvious advantages of the
electric light, it has been undergoing
new development and returns now with
the promise to match its rival in bright-
ness and economy. The development of
the high-pressure gas lamp is a feature
along the way. It seems assured of its
chance to rehabilitate gas illumination
in a field where it seemed to have been
effectively excluded.

The medium of light is of minor con-
sequence and it may be left to the ex-
panding wisdom of local governments to
work out the selection. The point of
interest which cannot be localized or
specialized as a plea for one or another
system is that the street is no longer
a street, even in the village, if it is
left to the lighting of nature unassisted
by human devices. Good appearance,
convenience, security, pleasure are all
advanced in the arrival of the artificial
light.

The purpose. There never will be such
funds, however, till the assembly takes
the trouble to raise them and no time
is better than the present to start the
project. (Such a state office building as
desired would be, not an extravagance
but an economy. The state is paying
out many thousands a year for rented
quarters, 21 departments or bureaus
being thus accommodated. Of necessity
these branches of government are scat-
tered, interfering with a proper despatch
of business. Thus a loss occurs both in
the rent paid to private parties and in
the loss of efficiency in the interchange
of state business. Governments, national,
state and local, tend always toward com-
plexity. Departments are added con-
stantly to meet new public demands,
multiplying the expenses and, if proper
caution is used, increasing the usefulness
of government. The old State House was
outgrown many years ago. The annex,
too, was soon filled and overflowing. And
now for some years an additional office
building has been needed.

PURE FOOD SHOW ON IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Ga.—An exhibit is being
conducted in Atlanta this week at the
auditorium-armory. Forty booths oc-
cupy the large floor space, displaying to
advantage the various articles of pure
food. Besides the exhibits themselves,
there are other entertaining features,
such as a cooking school in charge of
Mrs. McRae of Boston, in session each
morning from 10 o'clock to 12 during
the entire week; a free concert every
afternoon and entertainments from the
stage each evening. All exhibitors pay
for the space they occupy either for ad-
vertising their wares or for selling them,
and the proceeds are to go to a local
charity.

TELEPHONE TAX IS \$184.011
MINNEAPOLIS—Gross earnings taxes
on telephone companies for 1912 will con-
tribute to the state revenue of \$184,011.54, or an increase from this source of
\$15,486.31 over the taxes collected for
1911. Andrew E. Fritz, public examiner,
reports that 722 telephone companies pre-
sented tax returns for 1912.

J. W. WALTON DECLINES POST
DENISON, Tex.—J. W. Walton, for-
merly assistant general manager of the
Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, has
declined the general managership of the
Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf road. He
has entered the mercantile business in
Denison.

JEWISH CHILDREN PRESENT HEBREW PLAY BAR-KOCHBO

Approval from a large audience was
awarded the performance of the Hebrew
play, "Bar-Kochbo," given by children
from the Evro of the Jewish People's In-
stitute at the Colonial theater Sunday
night.

The acting of Jennie Novick, who took
the part of the hero, and of her sister
Sophie, who took the part of the heroine,
was especially pleasing.

The work of Samuel Pollock, Jacob
Kushner and Fannie Podolinsky was also
well received, and the appearance of some
of the smaller children as soldiers, in-
cluding Moses Hirsh, whose father trans-
lated the play from Yiddish into Hebrew,
brought applause. Before the last act,
Mr. Hirsh appeared before the curtain
and spoke upon the significance of the
play and its performance. The chorus
singing by the children, costumed in long
colored capes and turbans, was a feature.
The proceeds will go to the Evro.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer, Bos-
ton Terminal Company, is installing a
new system for announcing trains ready
to leave South station by removing the
bell arms and substituting foot pressure
directly connected with pneumatic tower
No. 1.

The track department of the Boston
Elevated road is distributing new steel
rails on the Atlantic avenue loop between
Keaney square and Battery street.

The American Express Company will
inaugurate tonight through car service
between Gloucester, Mass., and New
York city via Boston, Worcester and
Springfield over the Mellen lines and Bos-
ton & Albany road.

The signal department of the New
Haven road is reconstructing interlock-
ing at Swett street tower, Dorchester,
to obtain uniform control through the
new block system.

The operating department of the Bos-
ton & Albany road is figuring on plac-
ing mail cars in service on all trains run
over the Brookline circuit between Bos-
ton and Riverside.

The maintenance of way department
of the Boston & Maine road is install-
ing new tracks at Prison Point round-
house controlled by pneumatic tower
"B" in order to secure quick movements
to and from storage yards.

On account of heavy parcel post busi-
ness the roads at North and South sta-
tions are operating extra cars and two
sections of important trains are neces-
sary four days in each week.

Elmer H. Morse, passenger train
master New Haven road at South sta-
tion, is examining on rules, a class of
baggage masters to become conductors
when the summer time card takes effect.

HYDE PARK CLUB TO INCORPORATE

Since a charter has been granted by the
state to the Hyde Park Current Events
Club for the incorporation of the club
final details are expected to be completed
at the regular club meeting next Wednes-
day afternoon in French's hall. The \$15,000
raised by previous club entertain-
ments will probably be turned over to the
Hyde Park Current Events Club house
committee for a new building.

The first hour of the meeting will be
taken up by Mrs. C. S. Haley on current
events, followed by an hour's vaudeville
performance in charge of the playday
committee, Mrs. E. M. Cox, chairman, as-
sisted by Mrs. Frank Thayer, Mrs. C. L.
Burnes, Mrs. William King and the
Misses Vida Holmes, H. H. Vailquest,
Polly B. Leseur and Mary A. Knight.

ROXBURY MOTHERS MEET WEDNESDAY

The Mothers' and Home Makers' Club
of the Roxbury evening center has re-
ceived permission from the school com-
mittee to continue its regular Wednes-
day afternoon meetings until May 1.

The next session will be held Wednes-
day afternoon, March 26 at 2:45 o'clock,
in room 10 of the Roxbury high school.

CATHEDRAL SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED

Archdeacon Samuel G. Babcock will
take charge of the noonday services at
St. Paul's cathedral for the week of
March 24. The speakers will be the Rev.
Prescott Everts of Christ church, Cam-
bridge, Monday; the Rev. William Grain-
ger of Trinity church, Canton, Tuesday;
the Rev. J. A. Thompson of St. Mark's
church, Foxboro, Wednesday; the Rev.
Francis L. Beal of the Church of the
Ascension, East Cambridge, Thursday,
and the Rev. Guy W. Miner of Franklin,
Mass., Friday.

Many U. S. Projects Await Civil Bill

SUNDRY BILL TO ENTER EXTRA SESSION EARLY

Party Leaders Perfect Plans for Reintroduction of Measure Voted by Mr. Taft in Last Hours of His Administration

NEW ENGLAND GAINS

WASHINGTON—Party leaders in Congress are perfecting plans for the early reintroduction of the sundry bill, which carries appropriations aggregating about \$118,000,000 for carrying on the business of government in various of its branches, and which was vetoed by President Taft on March 4.

The bill, which represents about 10 per cent of the governmental motive power, incurred the President's veto because it contained in the item for appropriation of \$500,000 for trust investigation, a provision that none of the money should be used for investigating farmers' organizations or combinations having as their purpose the maintenance of high wages. This was regarded by the President as class legislation.

Present plans indicate that this bill will be about the first matter presented to the special session, for many of the appropriations must be made available at once. Had not the tariff question been up a special session of Congress would have been necessary for the express consideration of this bill, else one-tenth of the machinery of government would become inactive for lack of funds with which to proceed.

The measure will be immediately brought up in the House, where all appropriation bills must originate, but in its new form will be short of the feature found objectionable by President Taft. It then will be referred to the House committee on appropriations, which will have been organized for the express purpose of receiving this bill.

As it has been through the committee once, little discussion is expected, so it will be favorably reported on and passed promptly, then put through the same course in the Senate. President Wilson's attitude is that of President Taft, which means that when it reaches the new executive, in its revised form, it will receive his signature at once.

As the title of the bill explains, in it are included all the sundry and miscellaneous items of expense connected with the government that are not properly classified in any of the other large appropriation bills. The largest item is for the construction of all the new federal buildings throughout the country, and repairs to old buildings, all the construction work being done under supervision by the treasury department.

Building of postoffices uses a large part of the appropriation. Then comes the maintenance of the life-saving service, revenue cutter service, customs service, public health service, the interstate commerce commission, the various government educational institutions, bureau of mines, bureau of fisheries, the Panama canal and the Panama-Pacific exposition.

New England states are scheduled to benefit to the extent of about \$2,000,000 as their proportion of the \$118,000,000 bill. Most of this, \$1,233,000, is in post offices and other buildings. Boston leads the New England list, with \$450,000, "for completion of the enlargement, extension, remodeling or improvement" of the customhouse, and \$90,000 for expenses incident to the removal of the force during the remodeling. New Bedford, Mass., gets the next largest appropriation, \$175,000 for completion of the post office. New Haven, Conn., gets \$125,000 for continuation of the post-office.

All the other building appropriations are within \$100,000 each, the postoffice list being:

Massachusetts: Athol, \$10,000; Plymouth, \$45,000; Waltham, \$10,000; Westfield, \$17,500.

Maine: Biddeford, \$50,000; Camden, \$45,000; Oldtown, \$32,000; Waterville, \$10,400.

New Hampshire: Concord, \$50,000; Rochester, \$35,000.

Vermont: Bennington, \$55,000.

Connecticut: Ansonia, \$33,000; Putnam, \$10,000.

Rhode Island: Westerly, \$30,000.

Life-saving stations on the coast of Massachusetts get \$220,000; Maine and New Hampshire, \$220,000; Rhode Island and Fishers island, \$200,000.

Next largest to the postoffice building appropriation is that for river and harbor improvement, in which the Point Judith, R. I., harbor of refuge leads with \$200,000, and Boston is next with \$150,000 for continuing improvement of the 35-foot channel. Duck Island, Conn. harbor of refuge gets \$32,000. Providence, R. I., for the harbor between Kettle Point and Gaspee Point, gets \$30,000.

In the appropriation for the bureau of fisheries, New England states receive: Green lake, Me., \$450,000; Craig brook, Me., \$420,000; St. Johnsbury, Mass., \$480,000; Wood's Hole, Mass., \$328,000; Nashua, N. H., \$360,000; Boothbay, Me., \$80,000; Boston, \$300.

For establishing a fish cultural station in Rhode Island \$25,000 is provided, to include purchase of site to be selected by the secretary of commerce.

All of these appropriations are expected to pass without change.

FREE LEMONS TO BE FOUGHT IN U. S. SENATE

California Growers Preparing to Take Stand in Upper Branch If Ways and Means Committee Adhere to Position

SEEK EASTERN TRADE

WASHINGTON—The question of whether the forthcoming tariff bills are to propose a duty on lemons, as is the case under the existing law, or place them upon the free list, is one of the contests in the ways and means committee. So far as can be learned at this time the committee inclines to the free list, and California lemon growers, accepting this as the probable outcome, are preparing to make their stand against this proposed legislation in the Senate, where the power of the individual member is much greater than it is in the House.

The way this question is decided will determine whether American lemons, grown in California, are to have an American market east of Chicago and New Orleans. With the duty removed lemons from southern Italy will be able to control the eastern half of the United States, just as they did prior to the enactment of the present tariff law, and the California growers will be limited to the western half of the country, with its relatively small population and consuming power.

The existing duty on lemons is 1½ cents a pound and under it the treasury has collected about \$2,000,000 a year in revenues since the Payne-Aldrich law became effective. In other words, the California growers are unable to supply the whole of the home demand and the tariff has been put at such a figure as will permit the introduction of foreign lemons in the eastern states in competition with those grown on the Pacific coast.

The lemon growers desire that existing conditions as to duties shall be continued in the new tariff law, but the disposition of the Democratic leaders is to remove the duty and thus turn over the more populous half of the country to the lemon growers of Sicily.

With the duty removed tramp steamers will be able to bring cargoes of lemons to New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore at a small cost and drive the California lemon as far west as the Mississippi river, for the cost of hauling this fruit from the Pacific to the Atlantic by rail is considerably greater than the cost of bringing the Italian article across the Atlantic by tramp ship.

Prior to the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law it is doubtful if many persons east of the Mississippi river ever had seen a California lemon. This eastern market was altogether supplied by Italy. The desire of certain Democrats to return to that former state of affairs is based on the charge that the California lemon growers have been trying to fix prices and restrict importations. The charge is denied and there will be a big debate on the question when the tariff bills get before the Senate.

The annual value of the lemon crop of this country is about \$10,000,000.

TRACK-LAYING FOR TEMPORARY ROUTE BEGINS

Digging for the new line of tracks to divert temporarily the electric car traffic from Boylston street was started today in St. James avenue. A force of about 150 men opened a wide trench on the north side of the street from Trinity court to Arlington street.

By orders of the Boston transit commission, the new work includes tracks in Exeter street from Boylston street on Huntington avenue and on St. James avenue from Copley square into Arlington street. This diversion of tracks from Boylston street from Exeter street to Arlington street is made necessary by the construction of that section of the Boylston street subway.

It is expected that it will take one month to lay the new tracks which, upon completion, will be in temporary use about a year and a half, while the subway construction work goes on.

Service cars of the Boston Elevated are today unloading ties and rails on Berkeley street and St. James avenue preparatory to the laying in St. James avenue. The rails are to be laid on the ties, and second-hand cobble stones will form the new surface about the tracks.

DEADLOCK OVER EVERETT BUDGET

The board of aldermen of Everett will meet tonight in an effort to break the deadlock over the annual \$500,000 budget caused by the proposition to replace either Miss Ethel Morrison or Miss Elsie Dearborn, employees of the city treasurer's office for 12 and nine years, respectively with a man.

The city charter expressly provides that until the appropriation bill is passed only one sixth of the regular annual appropriation of each department can be spent. This was all used up last week and if this clause in the charter is adhered to it will mean no pay for city employees next Saturday.

CONSERVATORS MOVE TO HELP NIAGARA FALLS

Legislation for Limitation of Abstraction of Water From Upper River Is Hoped for by American Civic Association

PRESIDENT FAVORABLE

WASHINGTON—Legislation for the preservation of the beauty of Niagara falls by forbidding the abstraction of more water for power purposes will be included in the program of the extra session of Congress, if present plans of the American Civic Association are successful. Every effort is being made by the friends of this phase of conservation to secure congressional action, should the session be open to general legislation.

Discussion in the Senate on this question is expected to center on the Burton resolution, which was defeated late in the Sixty-second Congress by a filibuster conducted by Senator O'Gorman of New York. This bill provides that no more than 15,600 cubic feet of water shall be taken from the upper river, an estimate designed to allow a generous flow of water over the falls at all times of the year.

Although the attitude of the Wilson administration on the conservation question has not been announced, conservationists of the Pinchot school have expressed themselves as being more or less pleased with the views known to be held by the President. Moreover, the appointment of Franklin K. Lane as secretary of the interior, has greatly encouraged these supporters of the federal care of the natural resources, it is said.

More important than the attitude of Secretary Lane on the Niagara situation, however, is the opinion of Secretary of War Garrison.

Secretary Garrison is known to favor federal control of the waters and has requested Attorney-General McKeen to prepare an opinion as to the powers of the government in this direction.

JERSEY CITY MAN INSPECTS SCHOOLS

M. C. Lawrence, vice-principal of the high school in Jersey City, N. J., visited the Boston school headquarters on Mason street today. Jersey City is starting industrial courses in connection with its high school work, and Mr. Lawrence, who is visiting his home in Bridge-water, has taken today to inquire into the industrial work in Boston.

Jersey City has but one high school, with an attendance of about 2300 pupils. It has installed industrial equipment at a cost of \$150,000, which is to be used in preparing boys and girls both for higher institutions and to go at once upon graduation from high school into industrial occupations. Later it is expected special attention will be given to the youth from 14 to 16 years old who wish to leave school.

COPPER DEMURRER IS DISREGARDED

Judge Braley of the supreme court has overruled the demurrer to the petition of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company for an order directing the New England Trust Company to turn over a fund of \$1,000,000 created by Albert S. Bigelow.

The court held that it had the power to order the distribution, notwithstanding the clause in the trust agreement, providing that disputes shall be settled by a board of arbitration.

ILLINOIS INQUIRERS COMING HERE

In about two weeks the Illinois commissioners who have been studying social conditions under the leadership of Lieutenant Governor O'Hara are coming to Boston, and the Boston City Club has extended an invitation to them to make their headquarters in the club house. Meetings of those interested in the subject will be arranged for the purpose of securing information from this commission. The members have been in conference with the President Wilson at Washington recently, and have returned to Springfield.

RECEIVERS ASK JURY TRIAL

In the United States district court the receivers for Gilchrist Company have filed their answer to the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against the concern by certain of its creditors, in which they deny the firm is insolvent. To determine the financial status of the firm, the receivers ask for a jury trial.

RAILROAD STRIKE IS DISCUSSED

BANGOR, Me.—About 250 committee-men and members of the divisions of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers and firemen of New England railroads met here yesterday to discuss the strike situation on the Bangor & Aristook and how to help the engineers and firemen who for so long have been out of work. What was decided upon, if anything, at the meeting was not made public.

SALEM WOULD BUILD SEAWALL

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem Electric Light Company has petitioned the harbor and land commissioners for permission to build a new seawall for a distance of 161 feet along the South river where its property adjoins.

CONTEST AMONG TARIFF WORKERS CALLS PRESIDENT

Conservative Democrats Apparently Control Ways and Means Committee, While Radicals Clamor for Greater Reductions

APPEAL TO MR. WILSON

WASHINGTON—The contest within the ways and means committee for control, between the conservatives and the radicals, is still the subject of greatest interest to the politicians in this city, for upon the outcome will depend the general character of the forthcoming tariff bills. President Wilson has been appealed to, and during the present week it is expected that he will confer with all interests with a view to arriving at some position where the factions may meet harmoniously, if such a thing is now possible.

The situation as a whole so strikingly resembles that of four years ago, preceding the special session of Congress, called by President Taft, also for tariff revision, as to give it unusual significance. What the outcome will be nobody pretends to know.

The reorganization of the ways and means committee, consequent on the end of the old Congress, has given the control of that committee to the conservatives, led by Chairman Underwood. The conservatives are resisting the demands of the extreme low tariff Democrats and doing their best to comply with the Baltimore platform without cutting duties below a reasonable figure.

During the last session of Congress and up to the time of reorganization the committee was controlled by the radicals, under whose direction the committee adopted a schedule-by-schedule method of revision, and made tentative draft of the 18 separate bills called for by such a program. This tentative draft showed heavy cuts in duties, and was strongly opposed by the conservatives of the committee, who, however, were outvoted under the radical leadership of Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York, Ollie James of Kentucky and Claude Kitchin of North Carolina.

On March 4 the radical majority of two on the committee was wiped out by the retirement of three committee members. Ollie James of Kentucky left the House to become a senator and C. B. Randall of Texas retired from public life. Both are radicals. The other vacancy on the committee was caused by the retirement from public life of William G. Brantley of Georgia, a conservative. The three new members of the committee are John N. Garner of Texas and James W. Collier of Mississippi, both conservatives, and A. O. Stanley of Kentucky, radical. In the meantime, Representative T. T. Ansberry of Ohio, who had been unable to attend the meetings of the committee for several months, and whose absence, he being a conservative, had played into the hands of the radicals, has returned to his committee work, so that the committee at the present moment is safely under conservative control, with the result that the tariff situation in committee has undergone a considerable change.

This control of the committee by the conservatives has already had two results: First, it has cared for the local business interests in a large number of Democratic districts by fixing certain duties on a protective basis; and, second, it has practically compelled the abandonment of the schedule-by-schedule program and brought a committee majority to support the consolidation of all the schedules in a single bill. This bill, however, is not to be pressed in the House until it has been indorsed by President Wilson and made an administration measure.

This change of committee policy, brought about under the leadership of Chairman Underwood, has been strenuously opposed by the radicals on the committee, and by the extreme low tariff Democrats of the House not committee members, who insist that the duties as fixed by the conservatives are not nearly low enough. This position of the radicals is taken in face of the fact that the bill as at present framed shows free sugar, and a big cut in iron and steel duties. The radicals demand still lower duties on iron and steel, and insist that the conservative program of permitting a moderate duty on food products be abandoned.

SUFFRAGISTS OPEN WEEK'S LECTURE COURSE IN WARD 12

Lectures and music are scheduled for every afternoon and evening of this week at the suffrage headquarters of ward 12 at Columbus avenue and West Canton street. The headquarters is in an empty store which has been lent for the week to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

The program thus far arranged for the week beginning with this afternoon is a talk by Mrs. Charles Bond, music by Miss Young. This evening Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins and Mr. Stanton Coit Kelton will speak.

Tomorrow afternoon will be given over to Mrs. Owen Phillips of London, and Miss Miriam Applebee, who will give a monologue "Conversion of St. Paul."

Awning Materials

We are now ready to show new assortments of striped and plain color materials for awnings of every kind.

It is a good time to place orders as our workrooms are not over-taxed and the work will not be hurried. Orders placed now will be held subject to your order even though you may not really need the awnings for several months.

Upon notification we will send men to measure and will be pleased to submit estimates with samples without charge.

Repairing and Re-upholstering Old Furniture

We employ skilled workmen, and all work is done in our own workrooms under the supervision of competent foremen. Upon request men will be sent to estimate and advise on all repair work free.

Upholstery Store—New Building

Jordan Marsh Company

BEVERLY AND SALEM AGREE ON WATER PLAN

Essex County Cities Ask Legislature for Right to Take Water From Ipswich River and Build Huge Storage Reservoir

WENHAM LAKE SPARED

At the hearing before the legislative committee on water supply at the State House today, William S. Johnson of Boston told how Salem and Beverly had agreed on a plan for an additional water supply. Mr. Johnson was the engineer employed. He said the plan was to build a reservoir at Putnamville, into which should be pumped water from the Ipswich river.

It is estimated that this reservoir could contain 1,800,000,000 gallons and it would be used chiefly for storage. At the present, he said, both cities draw their water from Wenham lake and at certain seasons of the year the lake level is low because of the water being drawn away. The shallow water is not so good, costs more to filter and makes the lake's appearance objectionable.

It is proposed to continue to draw water from Wenham lake, but as soon as the level falls four or five feet to begin to draw on the reservoir at Putnamville. Mr. Johnson estimates that by the last of May both Wenham lake and the reservoir would be full and that for some time Wenham lake could supply water, but as the year went on it would be necessary to draw from the Putnamville reservoir. He believed the plan would provide for both cities for at least 30 years. Provision is made in the plans, he said, for enlarging the reservoir at any time.

Numerous measures for better water supply for many of the cities and towns of Essex county and eastern Middlesex county are to be considered at a hearing specially assigned for this subject by the legislative committee on water supply at the State House today.

Chief among the questions coming up is the report of the special commission which studied the water situation in this section of the state and reported recently to the Legislature.

This report took into consideration the cities of Salem, Beverly and Woburn and the towns of Burlington, Billerica, Tewksbury, Wilmington, Reading, North Reading, Andover, North Andover, Lynnfield, Peabody, Danvers, Wenham, Hamilton, Topsfield, Boxford, Georgetown, Ipswich and Rowley.

It is reported about the State House corridors that considerable opposition will develop to certain features of the bill providing for wing extensions to the state capitol as reported by the legislative committee in charge, when the measure comes up for a hearing before the ways and means committee, tomorrow. There seems to be a general opinion favorable to the wing extensions but a controversy has arisen over details of the committee's bill.

Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer and a member of the State House commission which submitted plans for the proposed extension to the Legislature, said he and many others are not satisfied with the bill. Although the leading architects of the state had passed favorably on the plan as submitted by the commission, he said, the committee has seen fit to make numerous changes, some of which have aroused strong opposition among the experts employed by the commission and others of the architectural profession with whom they have consulted.

A feature of the bill which Mr. Stevens said is objectionable to some is that which permits substitution of wooden facings and columns on the Bulfinch front with marble. Antiquarians and architects generally are said to be opposed to the tearing away of any of the original material on the front of the building, which is said to be all hand worked and among the few notable examples of the colonial wooden colonnade now in existence in this country.

Mr. Stevens said he believed that the provision in the bill for competitive bids was not a good one. The construction work is specified in such detail that there is but little leeway left in which bids differing very much as to costs could be figured.

The executive committee of the Boston Society of Architects has issued a statement protesting against the bill as reported by the committee, and announcing that it will be represented at Tuesday's hearing.

JUBILEE PLAN OF HARVARD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

President of Dorchester Improvement Association Which Has Its Anniversary



WILLIAM J. DREW
Leader of Harvard Improvement Association, Dorchester

STUDY OF SPANISH IN BOSTON SCHOOLS INTRODUCED IN 1852

A knowledge of Spanish is already a valuable business asset and will become more so, declares William T. Strong, master of Spanish and French languages at the English high school. According to Mr. Strong, Spanish was first introduced as a study in the Boston schools in 1852 and is so credited by the national bureau of education at Washington, and not in 1902 at the South Boston high school, as was stated in a recent article in the Monitor on the authority of officials at the local school headquarters.

At first Spanish was a given in a two-year course, but its growing importance has caused the course to be lengthened to four years. It is given as both cultural and commercial. Under Mr. Strong the first two years are devoted to acquiring constructive knowledge of the language. At the end of that time it is taken up from its commercial aspects. At the present time there are nearly 200 students studying Spanish at the English high school.

PRISON COLLEGE URGED

Development of colleges in prisons where the studies would be blended with practical productive labor and industry and where diplomas would be given for good work would afford a solution to the present inadequate prison system, according to Morrison I. Swift. He spoke on the subject before the Humanist Forum in Franklin Union, yesterday.

CERCLE FRANCAIS ELECTS

Students interested in the French language, comprising the Cercle Francais of Harvard, have chosen the following set of officers for the present college year: President, P. L. Cable '14, of Rock Island, Ill.; vice-president, C. W. Cheney '15, of Boston; secretary, F. S. Allen '16, of Harrison, N. Y.; treasurer, L. W. Coleman '16, of Chicago.

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Twenty-five years of progress will be rounded out by the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester, on April 7, and in recognition of the event a dinner and entertainment has been planned, to be held in Whiton hall, Dorchester, on that night.

Maj. Charles A. Young, formerly a resident of Dorchester, and the first president of the association, will come up from his Winthrop home. From Providence comes the news that Thomas W. Bicknell, who was the first vice-president of the association, will also be on hand. William J. Drew, the president of the association, will be in the chair, and gathered around him will be the other officers of the organization, Moses S. Lorie, vice-president; William E. McGerigle, treasurer; Alonzo E. Yount, secretary; William J. Downing, James C. Clark, James P. Harrington, Charles W. Brown, Col. D. Frank Doherty, William B. Hanna and James Cavanagh, directors.

After the dinner the entertainment will begin with a burlesque in three acts, entitled "The Low Cost of High Living." Local talent will appear in the cast. As part of the program several professional entertainers from Boston vaudeville houses will appear. A souvenir program containing the picture of the first president and of the present officers and board of directors of the association, and a list of the names of the members and a brief history of the association will be distributed throughout the Dorchester district and in other adjacent suburbs.

DISCUSSES STRIKES AT FORD HALL

Syndicalism made its first appearance in the East a year ago during the industrial difficulties at Lawrence, declared the Rev. Nicholas Van der Pyl of Haverhill speaking at the Ford hall meeting Sunday night. His subject was "Lessons Derived from Recent Industrial Outbreaks."

Originating in France, he said, syndicalism crossed to England, was received with outstretched arms in the middle west and west, and then made its way to New England. He declared that the exercise of force on the part of authorities or I. W. W. would not result in a solution of the problem of industrial outbreaks.

JEWS CELEBRATE FEAST OF ESTHER

Purim, the Feast of Esther, was celebrated yesterday in Greater Boston by a larger number of Jewish congregations and organizations than heretofore. It is a holiday of rejoicing and is observed with festivals in which the Sabbath school children take a most prominent part.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. LOEB

NEW YORK—Invitations are issued today for a testimonial dinner to William Loeb, Jr., at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 10. The committee in charge of the affair includes in its membership the importing interests in Greater New York. More than 2000 are expected to attend. Mr. Loeb has resigned as collector of the port, and so soon as his successor has been appointed will enter business as vice-president and director in the various companies controlled by the Guggenheim interests.

MEN TO APPEAL TO MR. MELLEN

Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven railroad will be asked to adjust the wages and working rules requested by the railroad telegraphers, towermen and station agents. The general adjustment committee of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers for the New Haven system refused to accept a proposition made by Vice-President Whaley and instructed T. M. Pierson, international vice-president of the order, to appeal to Mr. Mellen.

DOCK IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED
ERIE, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Steamship Company has bought a site adjoining its docks at the foot of Cascade street, where it is proposed to erect a large drydock and a machine shop this summer.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SPRING FASHIONS IN NEW YORK

Panier effect in nearly every draped gown

THIS year there will be an exceptionally early launching of spring fashions, and as usual at the opening of a new season one recognizes old favorites in new guises. The panier that only a short time since was declared to have passed to the limbo of disused fashions, is manifest in the lines of nearly every draped gown, though there is great variety in its handling as is always the case where draped styles prevail, writes Fanny Field from New York.

Fashion is really not such a fickle arbiter as she is reputed to be. Certain basic principles continue season after season, and it is only the infinite variety of colors, materials, and minor details that give the effect of novelty.

The fashionable silhouette or outline, which is all important in the general effect of a costume, remains straight and slender, as it has been for some time past, though draperies and irregular cutting of the foot of the skirt modify the former hardness of line. The transparency of gowns from waist to shoulder is another staple feature on which many changes are rung, also the lavish use of embroideries, this spring in Balkan colorings, all staple features of dress liable to continue perhaps for years to come with the variations that each season brings.

Whatever the style of dress worn, the effect is successful or otherwise according to the under structure and an accurately designed corset exactly suited to the wearer is a necessity if good lines are desired. Models that show the authoritative lines of the latest and most approved styles can now be seen at any counter where rustproof corsets are shown. The spring models have just been launched and show long skirts smoothly encasing the hips, a full waist and medium bust to secure the straight line of the leading spring fashion figure without any sacrifice of comfort or the wear for which these corsets are famed.

The early coming of the spring season will prolong its duration and there will be an unusual demand for "fussy frocks" in consequence of the many festivities. A girlish get-up that admits of many changes is of Chinese blue silk with waist and chiffon. This is more of a net in texture than the tulle used for hat trimmings and is quite a bit stiffer. The bodice has the net arranged surplice fashion over a low lining of the silk, and wing sleeves cut to points at the back and caught to the arm a few inches below the shoulder with bracelets of pink roses. A buckle of the same roses catches up the panier draperies of the skirt at the back of the waistline.

An admirable dress for a woman of full figure had the low waist of lace, the skirt of mousseline de soie ending in



5113
5123

a pointed train. There was a drapery of satin in matching tone that formed low panier lines on the skirt, and continued in a surplice drapery of the right shoulder and sleeve. A girdle of richly colored embroidery gave just the right finish. This model was developed in yellow muslin and brown satin, but any liked combination of color would be equally successful.

Combinations of odd materials and contrasting colors are the feature most notable in the latest styles. Suits of faille silk and moire velours are especially smart, and for gowns and waists silk crepes in brocade and plain weaves are first favorites. Broadcloths are back in style, and fancy checks and stripes in black and white combinations with touches of vivid color contrasts in the linings and trimmings are smartly worn. Printed fabrics in Persian, Balkan, Bulgarian or almost any well mixed design of gorgeous coloring, are for hat and costume garniture the "tip of the mode."

The accompanying illustration shows a frock of printed silk, oriental design in blue ground, veiled with blue net; vest of pale yellow moire and plastron of Bulgarian embroidery; blue silk revers and cuffs with embroidery to match plastron; crystal buttons white with black rims. The design is by the McCall Co., of New York, makers of patterns.

BEFORE YOU BUILD YOUR HOUSE

Town, site and other things to be considered

FIRST of all, consider whether you are building to sell at a profit, or whether your house is to be a permanent home in the fullest meaning of the term; if the former, then you may not build with so great an individuality as to produce something which may appear to others as odd or freakish, and you must consider the neighborhood in which you build in regard to its probable growth and development, even at the sacrifice of personal preference. If the latter, you may gratify your whims with no limit other than your purse. A middle course is the safer and the saner, however, inasmuch as unexpected contingencies may arise compelling you to dispose of your property, and in such a case it is well to have it readily convertible, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion.

The choice of a town in which to locate is decided for all, save the city business man in search of a desirable suburb from which to commute; but to him it is important. Such a one should consider carefully not only the real estate values in the various suburbs, but whether or not they are increasing. He should look into the matter of train service and fares, as frequently competition will force the transportation companies to favor certain towns with cut rates. He should investigate the school and market facilities; the water supply and charges; the tax assessment and what it represents in civic improvements. The problems of city light, steam and sewer should command his attention, for upon these depend not only a large measure of economy, but of comfort and of health as well.

Nor should the actual traveling time between the house and his place of business be overlooked inasmuch as time spent in journeying to and fro is an item of expense. Then, too, comes the condition of roads and sidewalks, factors which may be overlooked in summer, but which assume great importance in winter.

With the town selected, comes the choice of a desirable site for your future home. Here neighborhood and restrictions; distance from school, stores, and station; necessity for grading or filling, and finally, price, must be considered. Of these points, price is the most elastic, since it depends so much upon the other conditions. Thus a lot in an unsatisfactory neighborhood and away from the conveniences of transportation might not

be cheap at any price; on the other hand, land located in a growing section, but held at a higher price might prove by far the better investment.

Also, you probably have a general idea of the type of house which you will erect, and this preference will have a bearing upon the site to be selected for it; a lot totally unsuited to a formal structure might be an ideal setting for the cottage or the bungalow. Yet in a neighborhood of old-fashioned homes the bungalow might appear so incongruous as to depreciate by contrast both its own value and that of its neighbors.

Your lot chosen, other points should be attended to before the purchase money is turned over. The price asked should be checked up by means of the tax assessments, and by the selling prices of adjoining plots, as found in the record of deeds entered; the land should be surveyed and the boundaries accurately staked off, while the title should be thoroughly investigated.

In addition, a warranty deed to the property should be insisted upon; this places the burden of defending any suits pertaining to the title upon the seller rather than upon yourself. In all of this preliminary investigating, the services of a reliable attorney or of a title guaranty company are worth their cost in the certainty that the land which you have bought and paid for is yours without question, and that you will be free from costly litigation after your house is built.

The next problem is the design of your home; many people reverse the process and select the house before they know where it is to be placed. This is not always a satisfactory plan, since the land and the building should together produce a harmonious effect; moreover, if the lot is of unusual shape or is not level, a home may be so designed that these defects are converted into advantages. The sources of light, shade, and nearness of surrounding buildings may also modify your arrangements.

BISCUIT CAKES

Cold biscuits make delicious hot cakes, says Los Angeles Herald. Pour sweet milk over the biscuits, and when soft beat in 1 smooth; add a pinch of soda and enough flour to make of the right consistency. Fry in fat to a golden brown and serve with maple syrup.

BEST MARKING FOR CLOTHES

THERE is no simpler nor more satisfactory way of marking clothes that must be laundered away from home than the woven names. The cost of these names is saved many times over. The loss of a single garment in the wash involves more expense than the cost of dozens of these names. Of course, when the markers are needed only for means of identifying the garments of the various members of the family it is not necessary to have the entire name, initials being quite sufficient, says the Newark News.

These names or letters are embroidered in several styles—script, Roman, old English or the library hand. They are to be had on a white or black background, in red, navy blue, black, light blue, orange, green or white, and in no case are they conspicuous. The cost varies with the number of letters as well as the style of letters.

SHOPPING NOTES

Bunches of non-twistable tape, in various widths, are a useful addition to the sewing room supplies. The bunches usually come in two or three yard lengths.

Fern boxes, 15 inches long and five or six inches in width, have the metal linings. They are not too large to handle easily, and are of such a size that two or three may be combined to fill a window space. The boxes are to be had in a variety of colors.

A new round cake pan is made with the sides held together by means of a hinge pin. If the pin is removed the sides are easily slipped away from the cake, leaving the loaf intact. The idea of taking the pan from the cake rather than the cake from the pan has its advantages.

In purchasing a dining-room table, it is far wiser to have one with a wax or oil finish than one that is varnished. The varnish is easily scratched, and also shows the markings from heated dishes—two things not so apt to happen with tables of the other finish.—Newark News.

HOME HELPS

When preparing walnuts for cakes, cookies or bread, cut out dark centers to remove bitterness.

When baking anything with sour milk and soda, add about one teaspoon of baking powder, which greatly improves raising.

To prevent apples from turning dark while preparing pies, cakes and puddings, squeeze a few drops of lemon juice over them.

Add a few drops of turpentine to clothes while boiling and you will find that it improves the whitening.

The best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. Dampen a cloth, dip it in soda, rub the ware briskly, wash and wipe dry.

Having washed out glass articles, let them dry and afterward rub them with prepared chalk, with a soft brush, carefully going into all the cavities.—San Francisco Call.

RICH RIBBONS

The characteristics of the new ribbons are richness of coloring and very large bold patterns, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Large designs, poppies and orchids and roses are typical. In the velour ribbons dark floral effects will be especially in favor. Moire brocade ribbons, with floral backgrounds in rich tones, too, will be used for millinery.

LINEN SHOWER PLEASES BRIDE

Features of apron and recipe parties

NOTHING will please a bride more than a linen shower. Ask the guests to bring a gift of linen wrapped in white paper and tied with green ribbon and with the gift enclose an original verse. Suspend a large white parasol from the chandelier by green and white ribbons and place the packages in it. When the bride-elect pulls the ribbons the parcels fall upon her in a shower and she reads the verses aloud as she opens the packages. If the gifts are small and not many in number they may be tied to the bows with ribbons of irregular length, then the bride-elect is led under the parasol and requested to stand there while she makes a speech. This effect is very pretty and amusing to every one but the bride-elect, says the Modern Priscilla.

During the afternoon the guests may hem tea towels and cheesecloth dust cloths for the bride, or a dozen napkins, the guest hemming one of them first and best receiving a prize.

For refreshments serve chicken salad in fancy cases on a wreath of cress, with heart-shaped sandwiches or sandwiches rolled and tied with green ribbons; also serve olives or tiny pickles. Or vanilla ice cream in heart form, angel food cake and chocolate with whipped cream.

The apron shower is amusing. The invited guests are requested to bring an apron—large kitchen apron, fancy white apron, dainty chafingdish, sewing or embroidery apron; in fact, any kind will do just so it's an apron. The hostess and bride-elect should receive in the drawing room; all the guests enter the room and begin putting their aprons on the bride-elect. The result is the is soon literally covered with all kinds of aprons. For refreshments serve a fruit salad, sandwiches, and chocolate.

A recipe party is a useful one. Arrange a floral bell of amilax and roses, using barrel hoops and strong wire for the frame. Place the gifts in tissue paper across the bottom. Fasten a ribbon inside the bell, which when pulled will tear the paper open and let the packages fall. With each gift is the favorite and best recipe of the donor and a quotation or original verse. The recipes are written on rice paper and afterwards arranged in booklet form.

RHUBARB WELCOME IN SPRING

Various ways of preparing the plant

AFTER the heavy diet of winter, rhubarb offers an agreeable zest to the appetite, while the almost innumerable methods of preparing it give plenty of change to avoid sameness. Unless the rhubarb, or pie-plant, is very young and tender, it is better to pour boiling water over it after it is ready for cooking, letting it stand a few minutes, then draining it off and adding fresh water for cooking, says Farm and Fireside, which gives these recipes:

Jellied Rhubarb—Cut fine one pound of rhubarb, put in a granite dish with one cupful of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon and a small piece of ginger root; cover, and bake until tender. Add one-half ounce of gelatin softened in cold water, and stir over hot water till thoroughly dissolved; then add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, and pour into a fancy mold which has been dipped in cold water. Keep in refrigerator until time to serve, then turn out on a glass dish, fill the center with whipped cream, and put small mounds of it around the jelly.

Rhubarb Pudding—Wash red rhubarb, and cut into inch pieces without peeling; to three pints add three cupfuls of sugar mixed with half a grated nutmeg. Line a well-buttered dish with bread-crumbs, cover with a layer of rhubarb, and add sugar and butter; repeat the layers till the dish is filled, having crumbs last; cover, and bake slowly. Slices of bread may be substituted for the crumbs.

Stewed Rhubarb—Peel, cut in short lengths, and stew in a small quantity of

water until tender, adding sugar to taste while still hot. If a little orange-peel is first boiled in the water, it will give the sauce a pleasant flavor.

Rhubarb Souffle—Put the rhubarb, cut fine, into a double boiler with plenty of sugar to sweeten, and steam till tender; then press through a sieve. To three cupfuls of sauce add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, then fold in lightly the stiffly beaten whites, and bake in a well-buttered dish until it begins to crack open on top.

Rhubarb Sponge—Cut about a dozen stalks of red rhubarb into small pieces, and stew with about half a pound of crushed loaf sugar. Line a small pudding dish with slices of sponge-cake, and fill with alternate layers of rhubarb and cake; put on a cover and small weight, and set aside till cold. Turn out on to the serving plate, spread thickly with a meringue of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten stiff, and place in the oven to set the meringue.

Rhubarb Puffs—Cream one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter, and two well-beaten eggs, one-fourth cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and flour to make a thick batter; then stir in one cupful of finely chopped rhubarb; half fill well-buttered cups, and steam for half an hour. Serve with pudding sauce.

Rhubarb Pie—Having lined a plate with paste, put in a large cupful of rhubarb cut in small pieces; beat together one-half cupful of sugar and one egg, and pour over the top; sprinkle over a pinch of salt, and cover with a top crust.

PERGOLA A PRETTY ADDITION

Lovely when covered with vines and roses

THERE is no more beautiful addition to the country place or the summer home than the vine and rose covered pergola. It makes a most livable spot, where one may enjoy the garden, especially when provided with built-in seats along the sides and a rustic table. A gravel path or a bit of rough flooring provides protection on damp days for the feet, while the vines and foliage overhead form a screen from the sun. Of course, the pergola cannot be finished in a month or even a year; it takes time for the vines to cover the poles or pillars, but patience and perseverance are traits necessary to the gardener, who must also possess imagination in order to succeed. The real gardener looks forward continually to "next year."

The pergola may be a simple affair of cedar poles, such as are most adaptable to rustic surroundings. Eight feet wide and 10 high are good proportions, though the measurements can be changed to suit conditions. It is well to have the poles set at least four feet deep in the ground to insure a firm foundation, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. If the house is of stone or cement the pergola may be of the same materials, or it may even be a formal affair of brick, such as is popular in New England, with wooden overhead beams. It need not be a covering for a path from one spot to another, but it may, when occasion requires, form a charming addition to the house itself, taking the place of the old-time piazza.

The rose is not the only drapery or covering used on the pergola. It may be bowered in wisteria or used as a support for grape vines or honeysuckle or covered with swift-growing annual vines. Throughout the North such vines as ivy, clematis and woodbine are used. The delicately-leaved jessamine, with its sweet blossoms; the Allegheny vine, even more lace-like in foliage and graced by bells of white; the canary vine, of yellow orchid beauty, are unequalled for small slender pergolas.

If it is a more massive affair, with cement or brick supports, one of the clinging vines, such as the English ivy, can be used in combination with a more quickly growing vine. The Boston ivy is more hardy than the English variety, but it loses its leaves in the fall. The Virginia creeper and the trumpet vine, with its scarlet flowers, are both beautiful and hardy, as well as of rapid

growth. While waiting for the slow-growing vines to cover the pergola the seed of the gourd vine, or the moon-flower may be planted. These latter vines had best be separated from the hardy vines after the first year, as they are apt to crowd them out with their more vigorous growth.

In the far West the tea rose can be used as arbor covering though the East must be content with the hardier roses, the ramblers in different shades and hues, white, pink and red. In fact all of the ramblers are good, but none blooms so luxuriantly as the crimson. It will grow when planted with the wickstraw which blooms when the ramble is over, thus prolonging the beauty of the pergola. The climbing clothe soupert, Baltimore bell and climbing wootton are also fine. Of the wickstraw hybrids, Jersey beauty and evergreen gem are the best. The foliage is lovely and the perfume of the flowers delicious.

TRIED RECIPES

CHICKEN SAUTE WITH MUSHROOMS

CUT a young chicken into joints, season with salt and pepper and set aside for 15 minutes. Chop fine one small onion, one clove garlic, one sprig parsley and a quarter of a rind of lemon. Put one cup olive oil in a frying pan. When hot, fry the chicken a nice light brown. Put the chicken into a saucepan with the onion, garlic, etc. Drain a can of button mushrooms, put them into the oil and fry lightly. Take up and put with chicken. Pour off some of the oil if there is too much left in the pan. Add one heaping tablespoon flour and stir until it becomes a rich brown. Stir with this, slowly, one quart any good stock, let boil up and strain over chicken. Add one teaspoon lemon juice, a pinch of celery salt, one of paprika, one heaping teaspoon butter and salt to suit the taste. Cover and simmer until tender. Garnish with the mushrooms, minced parsley and triangles of puff paste. Bake a nice brown.

HAMBURGER ROAST WITH MACARONI

Two pounds ground beef, half cup ground beef fat, half cup bread crumbs, half cup hot water or stock, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon pepper, one egg beaten and one teaspoon onion juice. Grind meat and fat together, cook bread crumbs in stock until pasty, add the meat made into loaf and stir in the seasonings and egg. Shape into oblong loaf, roll in crumbs and set in dripping pan in hot oven.

Gravy—One tablespoon flour, one cup strained tomato juice; let boil and add one cup cooked macaroni.

BRESLAU OF BEEF

Cut as much underdone cold meat as is required. Put it through a mincing machine and mix with fine bread crumbs half the quantity of the beef. Season with one teaspoon chopped parsley, one half ounce thyme, two ounces butter, half cup very good gravy or cream, a high seasoning of nutmeg, salt, cayenne, mace and two eggs. Grease a mold, put in the mixture, bake about 45 minutes, turn out and send to table with plenty brown gravy.—San Francisco Call.

ENTIRE WHEAT SEED CAKES

One half cup butter, one and one fourth cups sugar, two eggs, one third cup milk, one teaspoon salt, Franklin entire wheat flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one and one half teaspoons caraway seeds. Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar, then the eggs well beaten, and the milk. Sift two cups of the flour with the baking powder and the salt, and add it to the first mixture with the caraway seeds. Mix well and add enough more flour to handle, then roll to one fourth inch in thickness. Cut, and place on a buttered baking sheet. Bake in a quick oven.

Franklin Mills Flour

Ground from the whole wheat to a fine flour—all but the bran.



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TIME TO BUY FURS

Bargains are bargains only when something needed can be got for less than it is worth. This spring real bargains in furs can be found without much trouble, says the New York Sun. The shopkeepers do not want this year's furs hanging over them next fall; the winter has been warm and many persons who meant to buy furs on Nov. 1 have put off their purchase from month to month and finally given it up altogether. So the stock of furs on hand is unusually large, and real reductions are gladly made by sellers simply to get rid of this season's styles.

APRIL DISHES

For breakfasts in April the Woman's World gives this list of dishes: Meat and rice balls, codfish balls, buckwheat cakes made with sour milk, hot corn bread with maple syrup, fried liver with brown sauce, corn meal griddle cakes, boiled salt mackerel creamed, steamed oat meal, bananae with cereal, ham and eggs, egg toast, meat and rice balls, codfish balls, steamed eggs with cream, corn beef hash, minced lamb with poached eggs, baked apples with figs, whole wheat bread, stewed rhubarb, molasses cake, doughnuts, fried mutton chops.

SPRING COLLARS

Flat collars will be in vogue this spring, says an exchange. The prettiest of them will have shoulder points and be made of net.

MANY POCKETS FOR WOMEN

It can scarcely be believed and yet it is stated on excellent authority that pockets are to be revived, says a writer for the Chicago Inter Ocean. We have been for so many years accustomed to carry our handkerchiefs, powder puffs and mirrors in a bag that we cannot realize that we are on the eve of dispensing with this accessory. Pockets will not at the outset of spring fashions be visible. They will appear modestly beneath the slit in the skirt and will have but a piping to show where the hand can be inserted. Later we may find them upon the jackets, and it is even whispered that a tailor has made his new designs with nearly as many pockets as a man carries.

Can you picture four pockets on a white canvas coat, two inside, two out? And two small pockets upon the fancy silk waistcoat that will be seen with most of the white costumes in Nice? At first we shall be lost without our little bags, but we shall hail with delight the coming of the pocket in all its forms.

LEMON WILL KEEP

It is not necessary to can lemon juice to keep it, says the Los Angeles Herald. Add equal amount of sugar to the lemon juice and stir occasionally until sugar is dissolved as you would to make syrup and it will keep indefinitely.

OPERA "MARTHA" IN ENGLISH

Conservative and Radical Sides of Translated Libretto Question Presented

CONCEDING a point to those who are promoting opera in English, Henry Russell produces Flotow's "Martha" in translation at the Boston opera house tonight, employing in at least two principal roles artists who are familiar with English speech. With Miss Nielsen as Lady Harriet and with Mr. Lankow as Plunkett, the performance will illustrate in some important passages the value of opera for Americans in their national tongue.

In regard to the opera in English controversy, recent comments of men interested in American lyric affairs may be quoted. Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the Metropolitan opera board of directors, declared at the time of his visit to Boston a fortnight ago his disapproval of translated opera in general, though he granted that in a few cases a libretto turned from Italian, French or German into English was successful. "But as a rule," said Mr. Kahn, "opera loses in translation. Those who direct opera in the United States encourage original American work, but they do not favor translating the entire repertoire. The people of France have all their opera in French, the people of Germany have everything sung in German and the people of Italy have all their singing in Italian. But the reason is that they do not care to go to the trouble of presenting each school in its original form. Only in England and America are men willing to incur the expense of supporting opera in three languages."

W. L. Hubbard, lecturer of the Boston opera company takes the contrary view. Said Mr. Hubbard, speaking the other day on the question: "We shall never be an opera cultured people in the United States until we have the words sung in our own language. I do not think a single argument can be brought against opera in English that is not answerable. It is a remarkable assumption for us to make that we give opera in three languages on account of our national wealth, and that the French, Germans and Italians give it in only one language, because that is all they can pay for. As to the effect of English in song, the language admittedly has not the vocal fluidity of Italian, but it has greater strength on account of its numerous consonants. We have not good translations in large supply, because we have not asked for them. Some of the modern works have been well translated into English, notably 'Zazanne', 'The Jewels' and 'Louise'. Grand opera has never been properly presented in our country because the languages in which it is sung are not understood by our audiences. We are an opera paying people, instead of an opera understanding people."

Mr. Hubbard pointed out that oratorio is successfully sung in English because oratorio artists have studied the art of pronouncing the English language in song. He favors the serious study of the problem of singing in English by opera artists. "There will be more men in attendance at the opera when they can hear their own language there than come now," continued Mr. Hubbard. They will come when they are convinced that opera is drama with music added. Charpentier's 'Louise' would be a great success in America if it could be presented as vernacular drama. The reason the Parisians like this piece so well is because they hear it in their own language and get its dramatic point.

"The greatest advantage of opera in our own language will be the possibility of having a complete repertoire in all our opera houses. If we make English the standard language, the works of Wagner will be as easily available to us as those of Puccini."

The production of "Martha" tonight will be under the musical direction of Mr. Moranzoni. Included in the cast are Mr. Lipmann as Lionel, Mme. Gay as Nancy, Mr. Olshansky as the sheriff and Mmes. Gauthier, Manley, Phillips and von Aken and Messrs. Everett, Oulchunoff and Fornari in minor roles.

"ELIJAH" SUNG

Presenting Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," the Handel and Haydn Society gave its last regular concert of the season on Sunday evening before an audience that took up almost the entire seating capacity of Symphony hall. With Emil Moltenhauer as conductor, with Earl Cartwright as the Elijah and with Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, contralto, and William H. Pagdin, tenor, as assisting soloists, the society gave a performance of the great work which won the close attention and hearty approval of the house.

H. G. Tucker was the organist of the occasion. Miss Edith Barry Whitcomb took part in the angel trio with the soprano and the contralto. The Festival orchestra, J. W. Crowley principal, furnished the instrumental background of color for the familiar airs and choruses.

Home-derived music in Boston tends in recent years to become refined and nice, tends to grow skeptical of the formulas of the past, doubtful of the permanent value of modern formulas. Everybody seems to be on the wait for some new cause of artistic enthusiasm to arise in the community. The town is in decidedly meditative rather than in irrepressible expressive mood. Time was when all Boston music from the drum corps of the school regiment up through the singing societies to the Symphony orchestra was outspoken, sure of itself. It had something to say and it was determined to say it the way that was the simplest and most straightforward, whether it believed that way to be technically the most defensible or not.

But of late the musical community has been wool-gathering. It has evidently been deliberating fundamental questions, trying to get at some new

source of sentiment, some new spring of action which will serve changed interpretive needs. That is why a large audience can listen with equanimity to a characterless performance of an oratorio, such as the Handel and Haydn audience listened to on Sunday evening. Some may say that choral method is not on the high plane whereon it used to stand; they may lament the drop that four-voiced singing standards have taken in the last decade; and by so doing they may describe the outward aspect of the situation very well. But there is more to be said before it is thoroughly explained. The community is trying to find for itself a purpose which nothing can express but music. The greater part of its purposes are better expressed today by other means than by the singing of choruses.

When it finds that purpose, it will have abundant resources at hand to give it expression, and the Handel and Haydn society will be one of the chief. Excellent solo singing was afforded by the artist who had the part of Elijah and by the artists representing the other characters of the oratorio. The baritone entered into the meaning of his role with intelligence and sincerity. The tenor gave an admirable account of himself as a master of phrasing. The contralto interpreted the great variety of music assigned her with careful regard for the changing sentiments of the words and for the demands of the different vocal styles. The soprano was brilliant in tone and earnest and appealing in interpretation. The conductor was extraordinarily true to the text and the music in all his work, regulating the beat and the power of tone in ways that deserve to be put on record as authoritative tradition for years to come.

"FAUST" AT OPERA HOUSE

At the Boston Opera House Saturday night the bill was "Faust," hurriedly substituted in place of "Martha." The cast was as follows:

Faust Fernand De-Potter
Mephistopheles Jose Mardones
Valentine Jean Ridez
Wagner B. Olshansky
Marguerite Elizabeth Amsden
Siebel Jeska Swartz
Martha Elvira Leveroni

The role of Marguerite as an acting part demands more, perhaps, than Miss Amsden has to give, but musically it is well within her powers. With especially good effect did the soprano sing the music of the garden scene, which is, after all a searching test of an operatic artist. Mr. Mardones, too, always a conscientious singer, managed the vocal line of Mephistopheles with firmness and command. Mr. Strony conducted this opera, as he has before, with enthusiasm and skill.

At the matinee on Saturday "The Girl of the Golden West" was repeated to the pleasure of a large audience, with Mmes. Meis and Messrs. Zenatello and Rossi taking the chief parts.

DRAWING OPERA SEATS ARRANGED

Seat drawing for stockholders of the Boston Opera Company takes place at the opera house Tuesday morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. Each share of stock entitles the holder to subscribe for one seat, either for the entire 72 performances of the season or for three or two of the series of Monday, Wednesday or Friday evenings or Saturday matinee, as desired. It is announced that all shareholders who wish to avail themselves of this privilege must signify their intention by filing their applications today.

AVIATOR JONES FLIES OVER NEW YORK AT NIGHT

NEW YORK—Harry M. Jones, an aviator of Providence, R. I., who flew here from Boston as a mail carrier sailed over this city by moonlight Saturday night, a feat never performed, it is said. "I shall never forget the aspect of the city as I gazed down upon it," said Mr. Jones after the flight. "It seemed like an inverted sky full of pyrotechnics. I could see Broadway to the south like a thin streak of brilliant light. The bridges spanning the East river were glowing arches of fire. Then the wind began to carry me toward the Long Island shore. As I passed over Long Island City and Williamsburg I could see Coney Island in the distance and I began to descend. I landed finally, without injury to my biplane, in a plowed field at Utica and Flatbush avenues."

U. S. S. WYOMING BETTERS RECORD

ROCKLAND, Me.—In her final acceptance trial Sunday on the course off here the battleship Wyoming, which claims the speed record for American "dreadnoughts," exceeded by a small margin the speed she made on her builder's acceptance trial.

Her fastest mile Sunday was at the rate of 22.14 knots an hour, compared with her previous high mark of 22.04 knots an hour. The average of her top speed runs was about 21.7 knots an hour.

CITY TO GET CHEAPER GAS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Cut in gas rates from \$1.10 to 95 cents for 1000 feet and a reduction to 90 cents after Jan. 1, 1910, is provided in a measure passed by both branches of the city council recently.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS SPELL MORE PROGRESS IN MONROE, LA.



Monroe, La., city hall building

NEWS OF NAVY

Navy Orders

Surgeon J. A. Murphy, detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 15, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Surgeon D. C. Allen, detached naval recruiting station, Richmond, Va., continue naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. Lyon, N. M. R. C., detached naval medical school, Washington, to navy recruiting station, Richmond, Va.

Paymaster's Clerk L. A. Dykeman, appointed, to the Pittsburgh.

Paymaster's Clerk E. M. Chase, appointed, to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Movements of Vessels

The Dixie, the Roe, the Paulding, the McCall, the Drayton, the Henley, the Scott, the Warrington, the Monaghan, the Burrows, the Trippe, the Ammen, the Patterson, the Jenkins, the Jouett and the Fanning are at Guacanayabo bay.

The Nashville is at Galveston. The Buffalo has left Balboa for Topolobampo.

Marine Corps Order

Maj. John T. Myers, detached from the brigade of marines encamped at Guantanamo, Cuba, and ordered to the naval hospital at Norfolk.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds, ordered to inspect quarantine steamer Argonaut. First Lieut. of Engineers R. E. Wright, ordered to inspect quarantine steamer Neptune.

Third Lieut. of Engineers F. C. Allen, detached from the Yamacraw and ordered to the Tahomah.

First Lieut. of Engineers J. E. Dorry, detached from depot and ordered to the Morrill.

First Lieut. of Engineers C. F. Nash, detached from the Morrill and ordered to depot.

Third Lieut. of Engineers B. C. Thorn, detached from the Bear and ordered to the McCulloch.

Third Lieut. of Engineers E. Reed-Hill, detached from the McCulloch and ordered to the Bear.

First Lieut. John Boedeker, ordered to temporary duty in command of the Guthrie.

Third Lieut. J. A. Starr, detached from the Bear and ordered to the McCulloch.

Third Lieut. of Engineers B. C. McFadden, resignation accepted to take effect on April 25.

Second Lieut. James Pine, detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Seminole.

Third Lieut. of Engineers C. J. Oden-dahl, detached from the Manning and ordered to the Thetis.

Second Lieut. S. V. Parker, detached from the Windom upon relief and ordered to the Thetis.

Third Lieut. L. C. Mueller, detached from the McCulloch and ordered to the Bear.

First Lieut. of Engineers J. I. Bryan, ordered to resume duty on the Tuscarora upon relief.

First Lieut. of Engineers M. N. Usina, ordered to temporary duty on the Seneca.

Second Lieut. J. S. Baylis, detached from the Bear and ordered to the Tuscarora.

Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell, detached from the Omondaga and ordered to the Algonquin.

CORPORATE CONTROL TO GO FURTHER SAYS PROF. WYMAN

That the regulation of public service corporations in the interests of the people is going to proceed even further than it has yet gone, was the opinion expressed by Prof. Bruce Wyman of the Harvard law school in his address to law school students last evening at Phillips Brooks house, Harvard.

"We now face the question," said Professor Wyman, "not merely of what business shall be regulated, but to what degree they shall be regulated. This regulation must go far enough to insure adequate service at a reasonable rate and without discrimination. The present effort of the law is to attain regulation in these respects, to determine a basis for reasonable rates, to define adequate service and to prevent discrimination."

Professor Wyman gave an outline of the history of the law of public service, to show its purpose. "Legal rules," he said, "which governed industrial conditions in the middle ages were more elaborate than the world has seen since."

"Under medieval regulations every man was compelled to perform the service which was allotted to him to the best of his ability and at a fair price. He could

MONROE, La.—This town, the parish seat of Ouachita parish, located on the beautiful Ouachita river, is the railway and industrial center of North Louisiana.

Monroe is one of the most progressive towns of her size in the South. She is admirably situated for commerce, having four railroads and river navigation. The government recently has expended large sums of money on the locks and dams in the Ouachita river, which are about completed, and which will make the river navigable for large vessels the year round. With river navigation and such excellent railroad facilities, this place has means of freight and passenger transportation unsurpassed in North Louisiana.

Monroe is the center of a rich agricultural district where there is diversified farming. Cotton, corn, potatoes, rice, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables in great quantities are grown easily in the rich alluvial soil. Climatic conditions are such that stock raising, as well as all lines of agriculture, is profitable.

The city boasts of her "municipal ownership." It owns and operates the electric light plant, water works, city market, city sewerage system, a fine city school that cost about \$85,000, traffic bridge across the Ouachita river, 15 miles of street railway and a car for every mile of track. It owns 200 acres of land in a city park, in which are located fair ground, baseball diamond, summer theater and salt water natatorium. This natatorium is supplied by a salt water artesian well flowing a full eight stream continuously.

The salt baths can be enjoyed by all the people of Monroe as frequently as desired, free of charge. A five-cent street car ride takes one to this bathing. Today Monroe owns property and utilities, exclusive of the franchises, costing more than \$1,000,000, and all this has been accomplished under a "municipal ownership" form of government.

Monroe and vicinity has numbers of large lumber mills and several factories, in addition to many wholesale groceries, dry goods, hardware and implement houses. For the extension of manufacturing, the place affords wide opportunities, and to new enterprises the low cost of raw materials and productions, the location and the transportation facilities, give exceptional advantage for a successful undertaking.

Fully awake to the advantage of the city's location and its commanding position as a manufacturing and shipping point, the business men are working in a united association for further upbuilding and progress. The Monroe Chamber of Commerce is exercising a strong influence for business and industrial growth.

There has been a desire from the first to make the city one of beauty and convenience. Fine trees ornament the streets and rare flowers adorn the lawns and gardens, blossoming all the year. No city in the state, probably, has so many beautiful trees. Extending into the country are many miles of good roads.

Aside from the city school, the Ouachita Parish High school is located in Monroe and spends \$20,000 annually for its maintenance.

LECTURE ON SEA DIVING

An illustrated lecture on "A Visit to the Bottom of the Sea," as described by Capt. Louis Corcho, deep sea diver, and diver of the battleship Maine, will be given under the auspices of the Boston Daughters of Maine, in Huntington Chambers, 30 Huntington avenue, on March 27, by Elizabeth H. Soule, president of the club.

CUSTOM GUARD, NOW YEAR OLD, PROVES WORTH

(Continued from page one)

guarding against smuggling and of watching foreign steamers while they are in port, was altered. A force of three platoons, each made up of 20 men, was organized, and the working hours arranged in eight-hour shifts, so that the port was guarded throughout the 24 hours of each day.

This system replaces the old time "night inspectors," and was recommended by Edward G. Graves, surveyor of the port. The idea was taken from New York, and both Mr. Graves and Edwin U. Curtis, collector of the port, were active in its development. So great has been the success of the experiment and so thorough the patrol of the docks, that smuggling has been reduced to a minimum.

An efficient system is in vogue. It is now nearly impossible for a wagon-load of freight to leave any dock where a foreign vessel is tied up without a pass signed by the customs inspector stationed on the dock or ship. The watchful guard stands at the gates of the pier and not only sees the pass allowing each wagon to leave the premises, but counts each article in the load, tallying it with the figures on the pass. This prevents one or more cases than is listed from leaving the pier and causing the steamship company to report the goods "short shipped." Formerly much more freight left the piers than was recorded, and "short shipped" was a common expression about the wharves. At night each guard is constantly on the alert, and reports by telephone at frequent intervals to the headquarters on Long wharf.

Seizures Now Rare

On an average of 25 unsigned slips are reported by guards each day, and the teamster has to return and get the signature of the inspector on the dock before he can leave the pier with his load. After they are verified, and the guard has tallied them up, the team leaves the premises. About 300 seizures were made during the first six months of service by the guards. Now a seizure is rare.

Capt. Charles R. Tuckett is in charge of the force with his two lieutenants, Edward F. Dowd and Walter E. Moriarty. Col. Cyrus H. Cook, inspector in charge, assisted in the organization and drilled the guards to a certain extent as militia. Each platoon has a "roundsman," the men being D. J. Leahy, John J. Sullivan, and F. Brandewide.

The duties of the roundsman require him constantly to make the rounds of the waterfront while his platoon is on duty. At each wharf where a guard is stationed, he finds the man, gets his signature on a slip and puts the time of day and the location of the guard at that moment on the paper. This is later sent to headquarters and filed away for reference.

At each station, the roundsman telephones the office on Long wharf, so that the lieutenant in charge knows where every man on the platoon is, and within almost a moment can reach any one. B. F. Doris, serves as acting roundsman. So fine have the details of the system been worked up, that even the telephone calls are kept on record, and in an instant the lieutenant can tell who called and at what hour.

The sailing of steamers, shifting of vessels from dock to dock, arrivals, and in fact every move of a foreign craft is reported immediately to the office.

The guards also aid in preventing the violation of the Chinese exclusion act, preventing Chinese entering this country unlawfully. Any suspicious person seen leaving the wharves day or night is held up and examined by the guards. They also assist in baggage work when passenger steamers arrive, by guarding entrances and exits to the various piers and watching baggage that leaves the wharf.

Guards Do Rescue Work

Whenever a steamer arrives and anchors in the stream, a guard is immediately placed on board, even if she does not dock for several days. Others watch the "bonded lighters," and travel with them about the harbor, seeing that nothing is taken from the load which is marked for some other destination. The night guards are instrumental in rescuing many fishermen and sailors. Several cases have been reported recently where a guard has rescued men from the water, as they misstepped in boarding some craft.

In the summer another duty is added to the work of the guards. They count each passenger leaving on excursion steamers and those who disembark. This prevents companies from overcrowding the vessels in violation of the recent laws governing the number of passengers a steamer may be allowed to carry. Last summer 1,250,000 people in round figures, left the different excursion steamers.

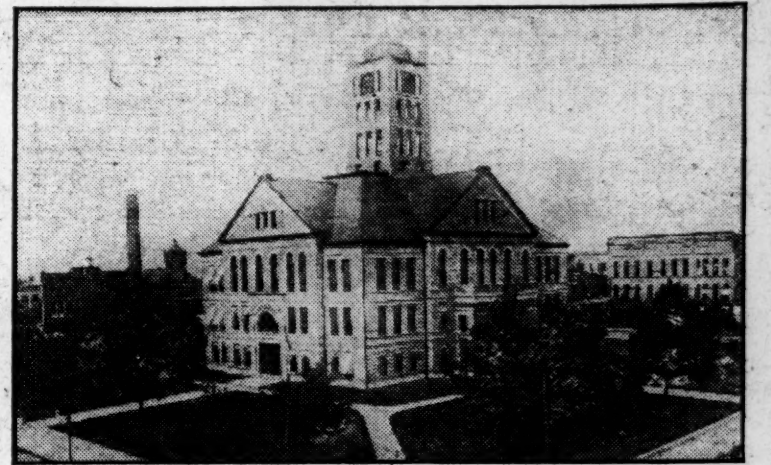
Surveyor Graves said today that letters of thanks had been received by him from the steamship companies and railroads for the aid the guards were to them in preventing petty losses. Mr. Graves said that thousands of dollars worth of goods had been saved, when the guards saw people leaving the pier with small amounts of merchandise.

As a mark of appreciation, the railroads have had erected shelters for the guards.

MARINERS MR. ANDREW'S GUESTS

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—A. Platt Andrew entertained the Master Mariners Association at his summer residence, East Gloucester, yesterday afternoon. Some 55 men were in attendance.

COURT HOUSE IN TAYLORVILLE, ILL.



TAYLORVILLE, Ill.—Situated in the central Illinois corn belt is Taylorville, an active little city of 8000 people. Surrounded on all sides by a rich agricultural country Taylorville is one of the foremost towns of its size in the state, commercially, educationally, socially. Here are three railroads, one of which has its terminus and offices in Taylorville; a street railway, an interurban to be built this year, two large coal mines, and factories, mills, and other industries. There are four state schools, and a township high school that ranks with the best in the state. The voters a few days ago authorized the issue of \$50,000 in bonds for an addition to the high school building this spring. Taylorville is an ideal home town, where the majority of the people own their homes, which range from the humble miner's cottage to the villa of the millionaire.

ACTIVE WORK IS STARTED IN WEEKS SUCCESSOR CAMPAIGN

Political lieutenants for candidates in the campaign for the special election to be held in the thirteenth congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Senator John W. Weeks now have their organizations well under way and will begin active work this week. The election date is April 15, the primaries coming April 1.

Friends of the two Republican candidates, Alfred L. Cutting of Weston and Mayor Henry Gleason of Marlboro, are particularly active by reason of the fact that the primaries will settle which is to represent the Republican party at the election. It is understood that many of the backers of former Congressman Weeks are lining up for Mr. Cutting, while the Republicans in the Marlboro and of the district are very generally for Mayor Gleason. A small vote is expected at the primaries, even among the Republican voters.

WOODROW WILSON HONORARY HOST TO WORLD'S STUDENTS

NEW YORK—The name of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, heads the honorary committee on the eighth international congress of students to be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 29 to Sept. 13. Other prominent Americans are: Gov. William Sulzer of New York, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education; John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union; Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent; Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York city, Edwin D. Mead of the World Peace Foundation, Samuel T. Dutton of the American Peace Society, and presidents and other officers of many of the universities and colleges of the country.

SPELLING OF 1000 WORDS SIMPLIFIED

NEW YORK—Its fourth list was issued Sunday by the simplified spelling board. The words changed number about 1000 and include dropping the silent h in such words as chaos and chameleon; dropping the final k in words like hammock; changing heart and hearth to hart and harth; dropping the silent e in money and similar words; substituting laf for laugh and cof for cough; omitting the g in gnat, gnome and similar words; substituting nee for knee and nienae for knickknack and dropping the k in similar words; changing pranced to pranst and other words ending in need to nst.

INITIATIVE NEXT SAYS SECRETARY

Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state, characterized the initiative and referendum as the "next important step to be taken in American political evolution" in an address on "Popular Government" at the meeting of the Boston Typographical Union 13 in Faneuil hall yesterday.

A vote taken on the preferential voting plan to show the working of a new voting machine gave the "majority of Boston" to Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner. Others in the contest were John F. Fitzgerald, James M. Curley, James J. Storrow, John R. Murphy and Thomas J. Kenny.

Filene's

PRINCE OF WALES
Walking Sticks \$1.50

FIVE styles: Plain, sterling silver nose, and one, two or three silver bands. Ferrules are not the usual kind, but those seen mostly on high priced canes.

Afternoon
Tea
In the
Filene
Restaurant
\$ to 5.

Weichsel shaved
White maple octagon
White maple round
Gray maple octagon
Brown maple octagon
White peeled ash
White panama
Partridge
Cedar
Light pimento
Medium brown pimento
Dark pimento

NOTE: Carrying a walking stick makes a man more erect and counteracts the tendency to round shoulders.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Hatters

News and Reviews in Book World

CABINET OFFICER'S LITERARY WORK NOW BECOMES MORE SIGNIFICANT

W. C. Redfield, in "New Industrial Day," Before Knowing He Was to Be Secretary of Commerce, Voiced High Views

KNOWS HIS SUBJECT

WHEN W. C. Redfield wrote "The New Industrial Day" (The Century Company, \$1.25) he did not know that he was to be secretary of commerce in a cabinet of a President whose inaugural was to attract the attention of the nation and the world for its depth of ethical feeling and its voicing of the higher ideals of a great people.

That he is now to sit in the councils of state and to shape national policy through his counsel in the cabinet and by his administration of the national department of commerce makes the message of this book very much more significant to Mr. Redfield's countrymen and to statesmen, manufacturers and traders of nations with which the United States competes.

Any reader of the book must note immediately the unusual combination it furnishes of practical wisdom and pertinent illustration on the one hand and noble ethical ideals on the other. Thirty years of experience gained as a manufacturer and exporter are summed up. Travel throughout the world and close study of conditions in Europe and Asia as well as in North America provide the writer with illustrative material. Add to this a record in Congress that has been illuminating in its insight into the intimate relations that do and that must exist between government and industry, domestic prosperity and international markets, and it is evident that a thinker has begun to shape the future course of American business and politics who must be reckoned with.

Read in the light of such facts the book takes on importance; and the selection of the author as a working member of the new administration and as an associate of President Wilson in the task of humanizing and democratizing national industry becomes not only intelligible but natural. The spirit of the book and the spirit of the presidential inaugural are one. The president of the National Manufacturers Export Association and the President of the nation see eye to eye. To the aid of the political leader comes a lieutenant whose standing in the world of business cannot be disparaged or discounted.

In his speeches in Congress and his official deliverances as a promoter of American trade abroad Mr. Redfield has disclosed mental qualities and gifts of expression that had made him a marked man. That he is now to reach the larger general public as an author and also as an administrative official is a promise of good. The chief he serves is conspicuous for his power of statement and his union of logical thought with distinction of style. The nation is glad that it has as its head a man who can rival British and French men of affairs in state papers that are readable as well as weighty. It should also be gratified that it has bred a business man for the post of secretary of commerce who uses English in such a lucid, forceful way to set forth his convictions as to national duty and opportunity.

The American industrial and commercial world has bred many men of distinction as captains of industry and "doers" of notable deeds, and not a few of them have considerable facility as forthright speakers. But there is room for increase of the type that Mr. Redfield undoubtedly represents—men who can write with distinction of form, aptness of illustration and fervor, in short with the human touch that so often is lacking when problems of wages, manufacturing costs, tariff rates, and capture of world-markets are being discussed. He has the technical knowledge requisite, and adds to it skill in narrating an anecdote, gift of phrase, the art of coining proverb and formulating a universal proposition or commercial law, and quotation of poetry or paraphrase of the Bible.

This book is dedicated "to those friends at hammer, machine and vise with whom it was my privilege to be long associated, whose loyalty has endured through years and whose confidence has always been an inspiration." It has been written "in the hope that we (the American people) may come to see more clearly the right values among us, and that seeing them, we may come to see them better, and that using them better we may conserve them." The hope underlying the book is that it "will add to the appreciation of man for man, . . . take away the unnecessary burdens placed by man on man, . . . and lead to the happier and more productive working of man with man." The emphasis on every page is on the primacy of humanity over property, of happiness and goodwill over profits and power used for power's sake. The attack is upon waste of humanity, upon Bourbon indifference to or contempt of economies in manufacture, upon the traditional American shibboleth that manufacturing costs are chiefly determined by wages paid rather than by efficiency in output methods, and upon the deep rooted popular indifference to conditions in the world at large that now shape success or failure in international business.

The doctrine that largest manufacturing productivity may go along with highest wage is preached. Indifference to a national merchant marine is ridiculed and

condemned. Business is summoned to realize that "profits are ceasing to be the sole and supreme law; men doubt the righteousness of a high-dividend rate from a factory that does not pay an average wage sufficient for a decent living. Men feel that there are limits to the arbitrary buying of labor at the lowest cost that poverty exacts."

We must have large masses of capital and under strong control, for "to produce cheaply we must produce largely." But "such large grouping of capital must no longer be upon the old basis, but on the new one, which seeks the efficiency of the worker without overtraining him and while rewarding him well. . . . We must learn the difference between cheapness and economy." Men, women and children cannot be "scrapped" like machines. "The man can grow, the machine cannot, and we must be sufficiently expert in our management to avail ourselves of the growth of the man." There must be high standards of efficiency, but also equally high standards of sympathy. The "spirit of gaining through gouge" must be slain in order to bring to life "the spirit of success through service." In short, "commerce is service, the friend of the worker, the servant of the consumer."

Here are some of the other aphorisms of this veteran manufacturer, exporter and this new secretary of commerce:

A thing is not right because we do it. A method is not good because we use it.

Equipment is not the best because we own it.

The wisest of us has much to learn. None of us can afford to be deceived about our own affairs.

It is better by self-criticism to find and correct our own faults than to have our customers do it for us.

It is a sound law of the business world—"To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

The portion of the book that will provoke most dissent is its searching criticism of the theory of a protective tariff that bases imposition of duties on "the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad." The author here combines ironic thrusts with comparison of the facts as he sees them, basing his opinions on what he knows of the conditions of world trade and the actual processes of manufacture at home and abroad. As a congressman he utilized this knowledge to make the committee

room hearings when the Payne-Aldrich tariff was being framed far from comfortable to seekers after high protection. No doubt he will use his new official position in an equally effective way. His final contention is that "American production today is often as cheap as or cheaper in the labor cost per unit than foreign, and, so far from needing protection, it needs to be set free, that we may conquer the world."

It is not necessary to agree with this dictum to appreciate the significance that a man who does believe it is secretary of commerce and that he is the leader of an ever increasing number of manufacturers who so argue in the hope of getting their supplies of raw materials at cheaper rates so that they may more vigorously compete in the world's markets, and this without touching their payrolls.

In some respects the most important chapters of the book are those that have for their titles "Half Way on the Industrial Road" and "The Rise in Human Values." The first is an earnest plea for conservation of the worker as well as of the material products which he transforms by his labor. Economic reasons for human salvage and preventive methods are set forth. Vocational education is championed as a sound investment peculiarly judged.

Repeatedly Mr. Redfield makes it clear that he is a moderate rather than a radical progressive, and that his hope is in evolution rather than in revolution. He vigorously defends American business men from wholesale charges of corruption or ignorance. He sees the large achievements they have to their credit and the response that many of them are making to the ideals of the "new industrial day." But he has no sympathy with Bourbonism and stand-patism, and has no hesitation in saying that where "profit is first and is to be had at any cost of fatigue or poverty or evil conditions, or at the cost of special privilege extracting high prices from the consuming public," then restrictive laws and fearless attorney-general are needed and will act. Conservatism may be mistaken for conservatism; and men or industries so blinded to the "new industrialism" will fall into the ditch. He sees future factories that are to be schools for masters and men alike to study in, and factory towns that will be to paraphrase Scripture—like unto cities "full of happy people working in the mills thereof."

Bliss Carman is editing an anthology to be known as the Oxford Book of American Verse. Thus does a Canadian serve a British publisher.

A revised and enlarged edition of "The Family," by President Thwing of Western Reserve University, is announced by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

Prof. Max Eastman of Columbia University deals with "Enjoyment of Poetry" in a book just issued by the Scribners.

Sir Gilbert Parker's story "The Judgment House" has been issued.

The Biblio, a new journal devoted to bibliographical interests, has appeared as the successor of "Ex Libris." It is the official journal of the American Book Plate Society. The editor and manager is H. Alfred Fowler of Kansas City. A frontispiece in colors of the first page of the famous Doves Press Bible, a leisurely and interesting article by Henry H. Harper of the Bibliophile Society, a review of "A List of Book-Plates by Sidney L. Smith," new art bindery in America, and two illustrations of the Yale Club and Players Club book-plates designed by Howard Pyle and engraved by Edwin Davis French, are among the contents of the first issue of this new publication.

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The library of Yale University is to receive the collection of modern German literature made by William A. Speck of Haverstraw, N. Y., which, in its published and manuscript matter about Goethe, is the largest and most important in America. Mr. Speck joins the library staff as curator of the collection. It has six variants of the first edition of the "Faust Fragments."

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guilty. It is therefore omitted from the Yiddish book.

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Perhaps most impressive of all is the quiet, clever way in which the newcomer is persuaded, sometimes by gentle hints, sometimes by warnings, sometimes by formal advice, sometimes merely by atmosphere, toward an American education. Motives are told: "Learn English that you may understand American customs and be more helpful to your children." The working man is told, "A working man's capital is a strong, well body." He is advised to avoid crowded tenement districts.

Again, "A foreigner is appreciated when he leads the American social life. Try to adapt yourself to the manners, customs and habits of the American people. Become an American citizen, as soon as you can." But, "Be proud of your race . . . and your family."

It is not surprising that of more than 200 reviews of this little guide in English and foreign language newspapers every one has been favorable, that it is being circulated by libraries—the Massachusetts state librarian, Mr. Belden, has just ordered several hundred copies for circulation in the smaller towns of the state—that it stimulates attendance at evening schools; that it makes Americans. A pretty illustration of this last fact comes from New Britain, Conn.

A copy was sent into a poor Polish family. The father, unable himself to read either English or Polish, had his little daughter read it aloud and then sent the child to ascertain whether it was really true, as the book said, that he could become an American citizen and if a man as old as he could attend night school and learn at least a little English. He has been in America 16 years and feels "like a piece of wood that everybody kicks around and that belongs nowhere." And now he is doggedly plodding through his reader toward his goal of English: speech and American citizenship.

Circulation Urged

It is not surprising that Senator Dillingham, chairman of the immigration commission, remarks that "its distribution is a service of the highest importance and one which has in it the promise of untold good both for all prospective citizens and for society," or that Mr. Mendes, director of the Federation of Oriental Jews of the United States and Canada, exclaims, "The publication of a 15-cent book has done more to solve the problem 'how to Americanize the immigrant' than 100 societies."

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illustrated by the fact that the same morning's Mail which brought inquiry through the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company for editions in eight more languages—French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Croatian, Slavonic and Hungarian—brought also an appeal from a Lithuanian editor for an edition for his countrymen.

LITERARY NOTES

THE director of the courses in journalism at the Ohio State University, Harry Franklin Harrington, is author of "Essentials of Journalism," published by Ginn & Co.

The Reilly & Britton Company, publishers, Chicago, offer \$10,000 in cash for the best novel submitted to them and a board of judges prior to Aug. 31, 1913.

The correspondence of Goldwin Smith with Peel, Gladstone, John Bright, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Joseph Chamberlain, Frederick Greenwood, Moncreaf Conway and others of Smith's renowned contemporaries will soon be published, edited by his literary executor, Arnold Hamilton.

John Masfeldt's longest narrative poem, "The Daffodil Fields," will be out this week. The Macmillan Company publishes it.

Jack London in "The Ahsymal Brute" descends to the level of using fiction to depict pugilism.

A name formerly often noted in American literary and political journals reappears as that of the author of "Sociology Applied to Politics," J. Beattie Crozier had quite a vogue once in Canada and the United States, but like Benjamin Kidd he has been lost to sight for some time.

The study of the Panama canal made by John Foster Frazer, the London journalist, is coming forth under the title "Panama and What It Means."

Uncle Remus' Magazine, a journal started to keep alive the memory of Joel Chandler Harris and to give the South a literary medium, has gone into a receiver's hands.

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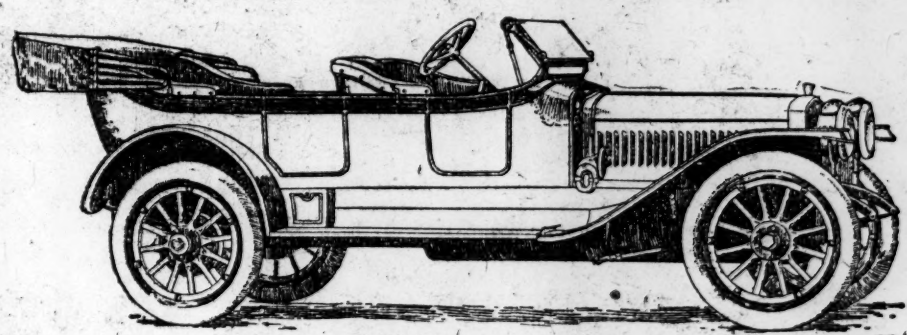
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WINTON SIX



Our Service Is a Delight to Car Owners

The Service that goes with every Winton Six is a whole-hearted desire on our part to give the buyer the greatest possible value in the use of his car.

That desire is backed by long experience, ample resources, and the ability to "make good" to you as completely as we have done to those thousands of Winton Six owners who declare that our Service is the utmost that any owner could desire.

The Winton Six is the best proved six in the world, and Winton Six owners are the best satisfied. Why not become a Winton Six owner and enjoy this satisfaction yourself?

You are invited to Telephone Us for Demonstration

The Winton Motor Car Co., 674 Commonwealth Ave.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

COME WELL MIXED

"I suppose by now you're eating eggs again at breakfast?"
"Yes."
"Soft boiled?"
"No; scrambled. All the eggs my wife buys now are fresh-laid ones and come from the country via parcel post."—St. Paul Dispatch.

CARRIES TRUNKS NOW

What has become of the old-fashioned drummer who used to carry his "line" in a satchel?—St. Paul Dispatch.

CAREFUL BLOOMS

"The blossoms of this plant seem awfully cautious about coming out," said the housewife.
"They are cautious, madam," said the botanist, "because they are chary blossoms."—St. Paul Dispatch.

A HAPPY MAN

Though in life he plays but a minor part, My friend the teamster is glad of heart; And few're so lucky as he, I guess, Whose work is teaming with happiness.—Kansas City Star.

LIMITED IN ITS REMARKS

"When Opportunity comes to one why doesn't it say something so one would know it was Opportunity?"
"It does. I thought you knew that."
"What does it say?"
"Hello, my boy; come, let's go out somewhere and get down to real hard work."—St. Paul Dispatch.

SATISFACTION

Keep clean this heart,
Keep clean this hand,
Keep clean this record,
Where I stand,
Keep clean this soul,
And what care I
How much my neighbor's
Gold may buy!—Baltimore Sun.

RAPID COGITATION

"I say what I think," said the voluble speaker.
"How admirable!" replied Miss Cayenne. "I had no idea any one could think so much so rapidly."—Spokane Chronicle.

PLENTY OF ROOM

Fame's eternal camping ground is never overcrowded.—Chicago Record-Herald.

GENERALLY FINDS COMPANY

The man who can make others laugh is seldom permitted to get lonesome.—Chicago Record-Herald.

S. P. IS ORDERED TO BUILD DEPOT

SAN FRANCISCO—The state railroad commission directed the Southern Pacific Company to erect a station midway between the towns of Fairfield and Suisun, in Solano county in a recent decision.

The board of trustees of Fairfield complained to the commission of inadequate service, and asked that it order the erection of the station. The railroad company maintained that its Suisun station was adequate to serve both towns.

G. A. R. LADIES TO ENTERTAIN

Ladies of the G. A. R. will give an entertainment in Bloomfield hall, Dorchester, Tuesday night to be followed by an assembly. A joint reception with the auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans will be held at the Hotel Bellevue April 8, the first day of the encampment.

HENRY C. LONG TO SPEAK

"The New England Transit Monopoly" is the title of an address to be delivered by Henry C. Long, before the members of the Ward 19 Progressive club at its weekly meeting in the club hall at 1117 Columbus avenue tonight.



TRUCKS

IN THE WORDS of an experienced user of commercial cars—no guarantee, no matter how strong, will make a good truck out of a bad one.

The truck must be right in design—right for the service—and backed by the financial stability and permanence of a big producing organization.

GMC trucks measure up to this sort of a standard. See them on display—both gasoline and electric types—Boston Truck Show, Mechanics Building.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

PONTIAC MICHIGAN
Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks of All Capacities
Boston Branch—753 Boylston St.

MOTOR TRUCK SHOW STARTS ON LAST DAYS

Commercial Vehicle Exhibition Opens Doors to a Large Throng of Interested Merchants

CLOSES WEDNESDAY

With but three more days to run, the Boston commercial motor vehicle show, under the auspices of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, Inc., opened at the Mechanics building this morning with a good attendance, and from present indications there seems to be little doubt that this exhibition will be the most successful of its kind ever held in this city.

Merchants and tradesmen, not only in Boston, but throughout the surrounding districts, who have in the past handled their transportation by means of the motor truck, or who are beginning to realize the value and advantages of the auto truck over the horse-drawn vehicle, will take advantage of these last few days of the exhibition, which is the best arranged and most complete show that has ever been held here, and visit the building.

This exhibition will prove of especial interests to the contractor and manufacturer, who is forced to transport material in great quantities, and, therefore, needs a machine that can carry unusually heavy loads under favorable and trying conditions, and who desires a truck that can be loaded and unloaded with very little loss of time. It is not a question of having a hard time finding what you want, but rather a question of picking the best truck from among a number that seem to meet every requirement.

Strong proof of the business-producing value of the big motor truck shows held annually in Boston and New York is found in an announcement of the White Company to the effect that the largest sale initiated during the New York show has been completed. The purchaser is a large corporation of Atlanta, Ga., whose order calls for the immediate delivery of 15 White trucks for both light and heavy duty service. Having considered every make of truck which is represented or in service in the South, the purchasing agent deferred his selection until he could visit the truck shows. The elements which influenced his decision were the economy and standardization of White design and the strength and reputation of the White Company.

J. F. Reddick, publicity manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, O., has been one of the busiest men at the Boston auto shows and has made many friends while in this city. He has had much experience in this field of work and has brought it up to a high degree of efficiency.

A three-ton Kelly truck in the service of a big transfer and storage company of Springfield, O., has covered more than 21,000 miles, and is now running better than ever. Jacob Wagner, president of the company, is authority for the statement that today this Kelly is the easiest running truck he has owned in his several years of experience with other trucks. This chassis contains one of the first water-cooled engines built by the Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Company of Springfield, O.

The United States Tire Co. is exhibiting at the truck show a new block tire for use on commercial vehicles. An unusual and distinctive feature of this tire is that it is built to meet all specifications adopted as standard by the Society of Automobile Engineers and therefore will go on any S. A. E. wheel without fitting a special band or making any changes in the wheel.

POINTS GUIDE BUSINESS OF TRUCK BUYING

Question of Advantages of the Auto Vehicle and Which One of Many to Select Are Principles of System

FIGURE UPKEEP COST

"There are two things that guide a business house in the purchase of a motor truck," says George H. Hudson, manager of Alco Boston branch. "They may be called the cardinal principles in motor truck buying. Briefly stated, these are 'can we use motor trucks to advantage?' and 'which truck should we buy?'"

"In order to employ motor trucks to advantage, the truck must be a means of saving money. One way of saving money over horses is by lower cost of operation and upkeep. "As an example, the average daily estimated cost of operating a two-ton truck is \$10.83, taking into the reckoning every known item of expense, such as gasoline and oil, interest on the investment, depreciation, garage, labor, and so on. By comparison, for a two-horse team the average daily charges have been estimated at \$8.50. A two-ton truck has the capacity to replace easily two, three or four teams, while larger trucks may replace more horses, so it is a simple matter to see what the saving may be by motor trucks.

"A motor truck that supersedes three teams further effects a saving in labor expense. It also covers a wider area, thereby increasing the radius of delivery, and enables the business house to reach out and get business beyond the horse zone. In short, it provides a flexible system of delivery.

"Consider further the limitations on horses in the winter, in the summer, and in rush seasons, periods when gasoline motor trucks run along as usual, unaffected by the strain of long hours, or weather conditions. Gasoline trucks perform as consistently in the face of these conditions as at other times. They do not lose in efficiency or tire at the end of the day.

"On Sundays and holidays when motor trucks may be idle, they are of almost no expense, but horses are consuming feed without giving a return in service. All these are pertinent factors in the dollars and cents consideration of motor trucks and horses. The evidence today is against the horse. The horse is too slow, too expensive and virtually a drawback in the transportation department of the progressive business house.

"Little wonder is it, therefore, that the leaders in the business world are adopting the motor truck as the successor to the horse. It has got to the point where department stores, coal dealers, movers and grocers, for example, are advertising motorized delivery. One concern, a large coal house, charges off one-third of its investment in trucks to advertising, so important an asset does it consider the trucks as a getter of business, a moving advertisement of progress and ability to keep delivery promises with customers.

"By no means the least important factor is 'which truck?' Some of the influences in this connection have been mentioned. The business house wants to know what the particular make of a truck is doing for other concerns in its own line of business and what it is doing for concerns in its own vicinity.

"Who the owners of the trucks are has an important bearing, because every one has confidence in the judgment of leaders. It becomes a question of the manufacturer of the truck, how big a company it is, and how responsible. Those motor truck builders who manufacture a good truck and who stand behind their product have as much business in sight for this season as they can handle."

Goodyear Truck Tires Lead

At the Mechanics Building more commercial vehicles are equipped with Goodyear tires than with any other make.

So it is at every leading show. At the New York and Chicago Shows, Goodyear led by an overwhelming majority.

It is estimated that over sixty per

cent. of the trucks made during 1913 will go out from truck factories with Goodyear equipment.

All this is the result of making a special tire for every service. Thus have users been enabled to select the tire best adapted to their particular needs.

A Tire for Every Service

Goodyear Solid Demountable 10,000 Mile Tire

A tire that abolishes the need of a tire applying station—a tire that is good enough to deserve a specific guaranty. This is the most serviceable tire for heavy duty trucks and meets the requirements of those who want a tire that can be easily put on and taken off.

Goodyear Demountable Cushion Truck Tire

Combines resiliency and durability. With its double notched treads, attains the utmost non-skid properties. This tire is demountable and fits S. A. E. Standard Wheel.

Goodyear Solid Metal-Base Truck Tire

Designed for heavy service, where truck owners are in close touch with tire applying stations and do not wish the Demountable feature.

Goodyear Solid Side Flange Truck Tire

This tire was designed as a "fixed on" type whose application is practicable to the S. A. E. wheel, and also for use wherever the "fixed on" type is preferred to demountable.

Goodyear Individual Block Truck Tire

Specially adapted to heavy duty trucks that require exceptional traction and non-skid feature on rear wheels. The advantage of this tire is that, if a block is damaged, it can readily be replaced.

Goodyear Solid No-Rim-Cut Truck Tire

Possesses unusual resiliency for a solid tire. Thus it protects the car from violent strains and shocks of rough roads.

Goodyear Clincher Truck Tire

For light package delivery wagons or high speed trucks equipped with standard pneumatic clincher rims. Guaranty 8,000 miles—9 months.



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BUSES MAKE FINE RECORD IN INDIANAPOLIS

Seven Vehicles Built by the White Company of Cleveland Average 60,000 Miles

Sixty thousand miles have been covered by each of seven White motor buses operated by the Rapid Transit Motor Company of Indianapolis during the past year. In summer and winter this fleet maintained its efficiency steadily despite a high average of 150 miles daily travel and an operative schedule of 17 hours each day.

No more convincing evidence of motor bus efficiency could be given than the statement of the company to the effect that after a year's service three of the buses were overhauled and found to be good as new, without any perceptible wear in any motor parts. During last winter and the present one, when street car service was greatly handicapped by weather conditions, the White buses kept up their schedule.

Without taking into account the item of overhead expense, the company found that the cost per mile was only 4 1/2 cents. In winter, under extreme conditions, this figure was slightly increased. The year's record shows an average of 10 miles on a gallon of gasoline and 300 miles on a gallon of oil.

TIPTON VICTORY TO BE CELEBRATED

SEYMOUR, Ind.—Centenary of the victory of Gen. John Tipton and his rangers, over hostile Indians on March 23, 1813, in Jackson county, Ind., will be celebrated this summer upon the scene of the battle, with elaborate ceremonies.

Tipton S. Blish of this city, a descendant of General Tipton, is the originator of the celebration.

question and so retain them for the country. On the advice of the Italian council of state negotiations for an amicable settlement of the question have been started with the authorities at the National gallery, to whom Lady Layard bequeathed her famous collection. Meanwhile the coveted masterpieces occupy their original corner on the shores of the Adriatic.

EASY METHOD OF APPLYING IS NOW NEEDED

Motor Truck Tires Have Reached Point of Perfection in Respect to Economy and Service—Ready Mounting System

DEMOUNTABLE GOOD

"Perfect as a motor truck tire is today in respect to economy of maintenance, the commercial vehicle needed only an easy method of applying tires to bring it directly into the hands of out-of-town users far away from tire applying stations," says C. W. Martin, Jr., manager motor truck tire department the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., now in charge of Goodyear activities Boston commercial car show.

"The demountable feature has been given much study by the Goodyear concern, and the result is the demountable cushion truck tire. In my estimation the demountable feature is one of the most valuable of truck tire inventions.

This device is saving those who operate trucks, more time, trouble and expense than any other single invention in the industry's development.

For, with Goodyear solid demountable truck tires on your truck, tire breakdowns are pretty nearly ended. No more tire troubles. If you wish to replace a tire, instead of removing the wheel and sending it away, one of your men simply jacks up the wheels, unbolts the side flange, slips off rings and wedges, and off comes the tire. And it is just as easily put back on.

Jack, chisel, wrench. That's all that is needed and the job is done quickly—easily—by your man, in your garage, during his spare time. Truck hasn't been out of commission one moment during working hours.

The entire operation, from start to finish, is simplicity itself. It is impossible to put tires on wrong. And when on, nothing can even make these tires creep. The demountable tires fit the S. A. E. standard wheel.

WHALING TO BE LECTURE SUBJECT
SALEM, Mass.—George H. Tripp, public librarian of New Bedford, will lecture in the Essex Institute's free course at Academy hall this evening on "Whales and Whaling Ventures and Adventures."

KELLY TRUCKS ARE POPULAR AT BOSTON SHOW

Officials of the Police and Fire Departments Are Giving These Models Much Consideration

The new frame of the Kelly truck models has made a tremendous impression on the visiting fire chiefs and officials of the police and fire departments in the vicinity of Boston. One of the strongest points which makes the Kelly truck particularly adaptable for use in the fire and police service is the flexibility of its frame.

When a motor truck is geared up to 35 miles an hour in responding to a fire alarm or police call, as is the case with the Kelly truck, it necessarily means that the truck will undergo more harder usage and more jolts than in ordinary use at about 12 or 15 miles an hour.

The key-note of the construction of the Kelly frame is flexibility. This not only increases the durability of the truck, but permits the building of a lighter truck with more speed and loading efficiency.

The flexible feature is also followed out in the mounting of the Kelly motor. It is mounted on a three-point flexible suspension, with the third-point support at the rear. The three-point suspension of the motor provides for relative movement so that the entire construction is flexible and tends to give rather than to resist heavy shocks.

That this feature appeals to fire and police officials is shown by the amount of interest these visitors have taken in the Kelly exhibit.

The Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Company is exhibiting a one-ton truck which has been prepared for use by the Lynn Fire & Police Notification Company. It is practically certain that several other cities will buy trucks similar to this one.

"The prediction I made, that this motor truck show would be the best ever held in Boston, is coming true so far as our company is concerned," said E. S. Kelly, president of the Kelly Springfield Motor Truck Company, Springfield, O., at the Mechanics building yesterday.

"When I arrived here I expected a good week. The start we have made has been far beyond my expectations. The orders are coming in with the most gratifying regularity.

"If the remainder of the show continues as well as the first few days, it is safe to predict that the Kelly Springfield Motor Truck Company will have one of the best weeks in its Boston history."

FORD COMPANY IS SOME 40,000 BEHIND ORDERS

It Now Looks as if Order Books Would Be Closed Before June, Which Was Date Set for Last Year

RECORD SALES TO DATE

DETROIT—To sell its output of 200,000 cars this year, the Ford Motor Company through its dealers and branch houses must sell a car every 45 seconds during the entire year. This, however, is not the difficult task it might be. Although the company has built and sold to date as many cars as it did all last year, it has far from filled the orders that have piled in upon it from all parts of the civilized world.

If the output took a year to be sold then the average would be a car every 45 seconds during the entire 12 months. But that isn't the way with Ford Motor Company outputs.

Last year the order books closed in June, the year before that they did the same thing, and indications this year point to the order books closing even before the time they did the past two years.

Right now the company is some 40,000 orders behind its production, this remembering, with 75,000 cars already built and sold. It will appear from this that to date Ford has been selling a great deal more rapidly than one every half minute would more nearly hit it.

A good idea of the tremendous volume of Ford sales is instanced by those in California during the month of January. In the first 20 days of that month 449 model Ts were registered in that state. That was an average of 22 cars sold each day with nine thrown in for extra measure. Sales in other states and foreign countries are in keeping with those of California. And from now on they will grow much faster until the entire output is exhausted, which will in all probability be within the next few months.

SPRING ART SHOW PLANNED

DALLAS, Tex.—At a meeting of the Dallas Art Association held recently at the home of Mrs. George K. Meyer plans were made for a spring exhibition beginning April 5 and ending April 20.

LOZIER STOCK IS INCREASED TO MEET BUSINESS

Bigger Demand for These Cars Forced the Company to Get Larger Capital for Work

Detroit stockholders of the Lozier Motor Co. at a meeting last week authorized an increase in the company's capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The approved increase consists of \$1,000,000 in 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$1,000,000 in new common stock.

The stockholders of the Lozier Company have already subscribed for a large proportion of the new preferred stock which is being offered at par, and the new common stock will be retained in the treasury for use in conversion of the preferred stock. With the new issues the company's capital stock will consist of \$3,500,000 of common stock and \$1,500,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

"The great demand made upon our organization following the introduction of the Light Six on the market last December has necessitated additional working capital," says H. M. Jewett, president of the company. "This will be met by the increase in capital stock and should materially aid toward greater production. We have before us a schedule of 3000 cars to be turned out during the coming year. At the present time we are on a producing schedule of 50 cars weekly, and this output will soon be increased to 75 cars a week. As compared with the weekly average last year of 15 cars per week, we believe that conditions are more than satisfactory to Lozier stockholders.

"Although both our Detroit and Plattsville factories have been working overtime in turning out Light Six cars, our sales department has orders on hand sufficient to take care of the factory output for three months in advance. The past month has broken all records for Lozier sales in the history of the company. Since bringing out the Light Six, our sales organization has enjoyed unprecedented expansion and we have more than tripled the number of Lozier sales agents throughout the country.

"We have found that the demand for high-priced cars is on the increase and with the additional working capital the Lozier company is now, better than ever before, in a position to secure a good share of this business. Our advertising appropriation for the coming year is the largest in the history of the company and has already produced wonderful results."

ART NOTES IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Edwin Lutyens, one of the architects of the new Delhi, is the latest name to be enrolled amongst the associates of the Royal Academy. He takes the place vacated by Frank Bramley, who was moved up to the entire honor of R. A. in 1911. It is, therefore, high time that the vacancy was filled.

This appointment is one that receives universal indorsement, artists and public alike having come to regard Mr. Lutyens as a fine architect, although much of his time has been expended over private work, such as the planning of big country houses, which does not bring an architect much into public notice.

Of late, however, he has pulled out. He designed the square at Hampstead Garden City in a remarkable and original manner. Other countries, attracted by the beauty and utility of the church and buildings attached, which form one of its great features, came to see it and perhaps to copy. No other town planning around London has been as noticeable or has provoked as much discussion for many years. The Country Life building in Covent Garden, broad in line, learned, refined, yet bold, is his. Now he is standing prominently in the eye of the world as the builder of a capital, the designer of Delhi.

Edwin Lutyens is the son of an artist, a distinguished painter of animals, a splendid old gentleman who declares that he has discovered the secret of color and form known to the ancient Greeks, applicable alike to sculpture and painting. He

desired to give it to the world. He offered it to the council of the Royal Academy and to artists singly and collectively. All turned a deaf ear.

He confided the secret alone to his son Ned, and Ned was the one person to listen and experiment with it. We are speaking of a few years ago. Ned was not famous then, but was well known and much sought after for country house building. Today Edwin Lutyens is one of the architects of the hour, a successful man with a great chance, and one cannot help wondering how much the discovery is helping him up the pathway to fame.

The proposed departure from Italy of the pictures forming the Layard collection was the subject of a discussion in the Italian Parliament lately. Signor Rosadi questioned the government as to what steps had been taken to prevent seven pictures, registered on the official list of 1903 as pictures of the greatest value, being exported from Italy. The under-secretary for public instruction, in his reply, stated that the British embassy had maintained and proved that these pictures had been brought from England to Venice many years ago, and were not subject to the restrictions of the new law.

In 1906 the Italian government investigated the case and issued permission for their exportation. Signor Rosadi is not content to abide by this ruling, so the question still rages. He urged the government to purchase the pictures in

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433 Chamber of Commerce B

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

The first banquet ever held by the South Bay Neighborhood Association of which Councillor John J. Attridge is president, will take place tonight in the newly decorated hall of South Bay Union, 636 Harrison avenue. Besides Mr. Attridge the speakers will be John E. Gilman, past commander of the Massachusetts division of the G. A. R.; Robert A. Woods, head of South End House, and Charles Dreyfus. About 150 are expected.

The Mothers' Club of South End Industrial School, 45 Bartlett street, will present a play, "The District School," as part of the entertainment at the reception to parents tonight.

There will also be chorus singing by the Bartlett Street Boys' Club under the direction of William H. Reed, Jr.

The Wahelo Club of Ruggles Street Neighborhood house, 147 Ruggles street, will have a party tonight at the Elmwood gymnasium. On Thursday even-

ing the house social will be held at the gymnasium.

Preparations are being made by the Boston music school settlement, 110 Salem street, for a concert by outside talent at the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street, on Sunday evening, April 6.

Tonight the Robin Hood Club of Denison house, 93 Tyler street, will hold a dancing party, and tomorrow evening the Dramatic club will give a party for the members of other settlements who took part in the inter-settlement play, "The Doctor in Spite of Himself." On Thursday evening Smith College girls will give an entertainment for the people of the neighborhood, and Friday evening the Students club will be addressed by Miss Hobart, state speaker in charge of the Association of Women Workers.

Hale House, 6 Garland street, will hold a dancing assembly at Parker Memorial tonight. On Wednesday evening the Wonnancet club will have a banquet at the American House. Henry B. Saw-

yer and others have been invited to speak. Three of the girls' clubs are rehearsing for plays to be given the last of April.

Instead of the regular discussion the Vincent Club of the social service house, 37 North Bennet street, will have a cooking lesson tonight.

The Mothers' Club of Robert Gould Shaw house, 6 Hammond street, will listen to an address on "Cooperation with the Church" by the pastor of Zion church, Wednesday afternoon. In the evening the Boys' Progress Club will have a whist party. On Thursday evening a concert will be given by members of the Banjo and Glee clubs of Harvard, assisted by talent from the house.

On Thursday afternoon the Frances E. Willard settlement, 44 Chambers street, will entertain the patronesses from Winchester, and take them through the buildings to see how the work is carried on. Plans are now under way for May parties and festivals for the children on May 1.

Announcement is made that a delegation of settlement workers from New York city will visit the new Elizabeth Peabody house on Charles street when it is ready for the opening.

MANIFESTO SENT BY ALBANIANS TO GREAT POWERS

Text of Call Made by Recent Congress for Aid of the Chancelleries of Europe Published

(Special to the Monitor)

TRIESTE, Austria-Hungary—At the conclusion of the Albanian congress held at Trieste it was unanimously decided to send the following manifesto to all the great powers:

"The Albanians sitting in congress at Trieste, widely representative of their country, with those Rumanians who are bound to Albania by common interests and by common misfortune, respectfully call the attention of the chancelleries of Europe to the following resolutions:

"The Albanians take note of and are grateful for the decision of the great powers to secure the formation of an in-

dependent Albania. But they beg to represent to their excellencies the necessity to take the steps necessary to bring to a rapid conclusion the realization of the project. It is vitally important to the Albanian people that the blockade of the Albanian coast and the state of war should be terminated as soon as possible, if not in every part of Albania, at least in those portions of the country which the great powers are unanimous in recognizing as an integral part of the state of Albania.

"Secondly, it is the wish of Albania to lay before your excellency the conviction that an Albania limited to a stretch of country without economical value, and benefit of the large towns which might become the centers of a national civilization, will be a state placed in the impossibility of achieving a normal development, and will be nothing but a source of difficulties to the great powers themselves."

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The Giornale d'Italia reports several incidents of the Albanian congress at Trieste in which Austrians and Italo-Albanian deputies were con-

cerned. The statement of M. Jacovitch, delegate from Skutari, that should Albania regain her freedom she would owe it entirely to Austria, drew a retort from Professor Schico that Austria had done neither more nor less than Italy for Albania. The Italian press as a whole regrets that Italy, unlike Austria, was not officially represented at the Trieste congress.

SCOTS TO GIVE CONCERT

Scottish singers including V. L. Cockburn, Miss Mary Ogilvie, Adam Porteous, John Tighe, Reid and Holmes, instrumentalists, and the Ramsay troupe of international dancers will provide the program for the annual concert and assembly given by Clan Ramsay, No. 145, Order of Scottish Clans, in Intercolonial hall, Roxbury, next Thursday.

RETAIL BOARD TO DINE

Members of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are awaiting the "Annual Roast" at the Boston City Club Tuesday night. The committee of arrangements has announced that the affair will be unique.

TURKEY'S AFFAIRS

SUBJECT OF TALK

Conditions in Turkey were described by the Rev. A. M. Rihlany of the Church of the Disciples before the Twentieth Century Club Saturday afternoon. He said: "Turkey exists today by leave of the other powers. If they should unite on any strong policy Turkey would no longer exist. The Orient has not yet learned the lessons of progress and organization, nor that government must rest upon the rights of humanity."

Miran Sevasly, a native of Smyrna who was a British soldier in Cyprus but who is now a member of the Suffolk bar, said: "Although the Balkan states have been divided, they are now working together. I do not know how it will be done, but the Turks will be forced out of Europe. What should be done is to constitute a government of neutral power, under the control of the great powers of Europe."

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

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Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

BOSTON
Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.
A. P. Bole, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
P. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 49 Charles st.
Jennie Marzany, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
P. E. Richardson, 162 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Burwell, 102 Saratoga st.
Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 305 Meridian st.
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Frisbie, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 386 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allison News Co.
Howes & Allen, 20 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.

ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper.

AYER
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.

BROOKTON
George C. Hooten, 28 Main st.
A. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE
Ames Bros., 202 Main square.
F. L. Beunke, 363 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON
George B. Loring.

CHELSEA
as. Blandford, 126 Winslow st.
Smith Brothers, 126 Winslow st.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shaugnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 207 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DUX
H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT
M. B. French, 100 Main st.
J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, 124 Main st.

FAULKNER
L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. Frank.

FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde pk. ave.

GLOUCESTER
Frank M. C. Hooten, 207 Main st.

HAVERHILL
William E. How, 27 Washington st.

JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Co., 100 Main st.

LYNN
P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

LAWRENCE
James L. F. Russell, 85 Ferry st.

LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL
C. C. Prince & Sons, 88 Merrimack st.

MALDEN
P. W. Russell, 85 Ferry st.

MALDEN
H. W. Sherburne, 100 Main st.

MANCHESTER, MASS.
L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 41 Washington st.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank B. Gilman, 234 Boston st.

MELROSE
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

MILFORD
George L. Lovell.

NEEDHAM
V. A. Rowe.

NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

NEWBURYPORT
Fowles News, 11 State st.

ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson.

ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH
Charles A. Chapin.

QUINCY
L. A. Chapin.

READING
M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY
R. Allison & Co., 100 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.
E. Robbins, 2107 Washington st.
W. F. Robbins, 222 Main square.

SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

WALTON
A. Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
W. L. Leach, 905 Somerville ave.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Eber.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Robert Shoup, 100 Main, 156 Bridge and 520 Main st.
L. W. V. 767 Harrison ave.
The Knickerbocker, 100 State st.
W. F. Conklin & Co., 457 State st.
Highland Point & W. P. Co., 814 State st.

WALTON
Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.
Nash & Co., 371 Main st.

WINTHROP
A. W. Rice.

THE NEWTONS
G. F. Briggs, 273 Wash. st., Newton.
W. F. Woodman, 1241 Center st., Newton.
C. H. Batey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.
A. W. Harrington, Coles block, 305 Center st., Newton.

WINTHROP
T. A. Galt, 29 State st., New Bedford.
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.
C. H. Batey, Newton Upper Falls.

WINTHROP
E. S. Ball, 600 Main st.
W. J. Kewer, 100 State st.

WINTHROP
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

WINTHROP
H. C. Smith.

WINTHROP
Winchester News.

WINTHROP
Moore & Parker.

WINTHROP
F. A. Easton, Concord.

WINTHROP
CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.

MAINE
RANGER-O. B. Bean.

BATH
N. D. Estes.

LEWISTON
J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
W. C. Gibson, North Main st.
Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MASSACHUSETTS
L. T. Mearns, 122 Main st.

NASBAU-F. P. Row

PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth Agency, 21 Congress st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DAY'S WORK wanted by colored woman. Apply or write ETTA BILLEN, 31 Westminister st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced in cutting, fitting, remodeling, wishes employment by day. Address: MISS MARY J. ROBINSON, 14 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT - Young girl, 18, single, with no special exp., would like position either in city or vicinity of Waltham; has good ref. as to character; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

EMPLOYMENT - Young girl, age 22, single, would like work either as rack girl, cook checker or parlor maid; is high school graduate; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

EMPLOYMENT - Young girl (18) with no previous exp., good school graduate, desires position in city or vicinity of Waltham; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

ENGLISHWOMAN, middle-aged, wants position as housekeeper or cook in small family; Boston or vicinity; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

ENGLISHWOMAN would like to go abroad, Canada or England; has good references; thoroughly domesticated and fond of children. MISS ROSA NEWBY, 1400 School st., 16 Summit st., Newton, Mass.

FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wants work at home by day or dozen; fine work a specialty; call or write to MRS. MARY J. BATTLES, 689 Shawmut av., Boston.

GERMAN GIRL desires work as second maid or taking care of children. Address: ARENDT, 4 Lamoine st., Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD RELIABLE WOMAN wants work by day or week; good landlady; 15 cent an hour or \$1.50 a day. MRS. MARTIN, 92 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER in small family, 45, neat, reliable, would like position as caretaker, working housekeeper or managing housekeeper. MISS ALICE GILMAN, 45 Pineck st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) desires position with elderly couple; would go as housekeeper or caretaker; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT - Settled, trustworthy woman; Boston or vicinity only; light duties; competent; write. MRS. E. GRANT, 4 Hawthorne st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by reliable Protestant woman, about 50, in comfortable home of elderly lady. MRS. IMOGEN E. PALMER, East Pepperell, Mass.

LADY experienced in shampooing and manicuring desires employment in private home. Address: MISS J. TRAUTMAN, 1 Holborn ter., Roxbury, Mass.; phone 1-315-W.

LADY with general business ability and a knowledge of double entry bookkeeping would like a position in office of real estate business. B. D. PRESCOTT, 2 Westland av., suite 32, Boston.

LADY of good government - Position wanted by European young lady of good family, college education, fluent French and Italian, some English; experience in teaching and in office work; and fancy work; will go to any state. MRS. A. BEAULIER, General Delivery, Boston.

LAUNDRESS would like single washing to take home; call or write MRS. CLARA ARMSTRONG, 2 Willow park, suite 5, Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored), first class, desires work by day or week or to take home or work in apartment or lodging house. Write MRS. HATTIE LEE, 16 Hammond st., Roxbury.

LAUNDRESS wants family or club washing to take home; large sunny yard. E. J. LUNDEMAN, 141 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) would like washing to take home; call or write MRS. ARMSTRONG, 20 Westminister st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes work to take home; good clothes; dry real price; reasonable; references. MRS. MARTHA SOBERS, 14 Grove st., Boston.

MAN AND 38 desire positions as pianist and violinist in hotel dining room; A1 references; good experience; \$25 per week; must be married; apply to EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

MILLINER desires position. MRS. J. MAY, 15 Huntington av., suite 50, Boston.

MORNING WORK wanted by young colored woman. Apply or write ETTA BILLEN, 31 Westminister st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER or companion - Situation wanted by graduate trained attendant of experience; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

NEAT YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like chambermaid or waitress in hotel; housework; to go home nights. Address: MISS EVA ANDERSON, 68 Reed st., Roxbury.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and stenographer, age 22, single, high school graduate; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

OFFICE WORK, or bundle or errand girl; age 20, married, residence Boston; has had previous experience; \$5 per week; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

OFFICE WORK, age 22, single, residence Roxbury; \$5 to start; is normal school graduate; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

OFFICE WORK, married, residence adding machine; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

PIANIST - Young lady, desires position as an accompanist; also teaching, beginners preferred; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

PROTESTANT LADY of long experience in bookkeeping, cashiering and office work; including some typewriting; would like position. MARION L. SWIFT, Reading, Mass.

RELIABLE WOMAN would like situation doing work by the day or week; home nights. MRS. C. TUCKER, 5 Hathorn av., Charlestown, Mass.

SALES LADY (silver and leather goods), 29, married, residence Somerville; \$8-15 week; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

SALES LADY (bakery), age 30, married, residence Roxbury; \$8 per week. Mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

SCOTCH NURSERYMAID, experienced, desires entire charge of infant; best references. MARGARET MACK, 46 Grosvenor st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, Protestant, long experience, desires secretarial or office position either whole or part time; accustomed to meeting people; excellent penmanship; general detail work. MISS E. F. HOLT, 8 Acadia st., Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, 19, single, residence Montvale, 8 weeks; high school graduate; mention 9077, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

TWO WOMEN, desirous of living on a farm, thoroughly understanding poultry raising, want position on poultry farm. Address: YVONNE L. PARKS, care of Y. W. C. A., Boston.

WANTED - Position as nurserymaid or attendant of children. MISS IRAN MACK, 15 Norway st., suite 5, Boston.

WANTED - Day sewing in families; capable of using patterns to some extent, or dress making; references; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED - Position as general housekeeper, seamstress or companion; middle-aged lady without encumbrances; best of references; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED - By competent seamstress and milliner; address: A. E. MURROE, 11 Pleasant pl., Leominster, Mass.

WANTED - Position as general housekeeper, seamstress or companion; middle-aged lady without encumbrances; best of references; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED - By American Protestant woman, position as housekeeper or caretaker for parties leaving their homes for the summer; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED - Apartments to take care of; call or write ETTA BILLEN, 31 Westminister st., Boston.

WANTED - American Protestant woman desires situation as working housekeeper or seamstress; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

WANTED - Position by an expert double entry bookkeeper; 12 years in one office; call or write to MRS. MARY J. BATTLES, 689 Shawmut av., Boston.

WANTED - Stenographer and assistant bookkeeper position by a young lady, capable of handling a small set of double entry books. Address: GUYES LEONARD, 85 Mountfort st., suite 3, Boston.

WANTED - Position by young Protestant woman to care for children of three years; Boston or suburbs preferred; please answer by letter only. J. AGUSTIN, 21 North Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED - Position by an expert double entry bookkeeper; 12 years in one office; call or write to MRS. MARY J. BATTLES, 689 Shawmut av., Boston.

WANTED - Day work near Roxbury as mother's helper for young girl. PLACE-MENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school.

WANTED - Afternoon office work; bright, capable young woman. PLACE-MENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school.

WANTED - Day work near Cambridge as mother's helper for young girl. PLACE-MENT BUREAU, Roxbury high school.

WOMAN with child wants position in private family; good references; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN wants care of apartment or any work; forenoon; also as a housekeeper; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, bright and of good appearance; would like morning work; office work or care of child; call or write to EDNA GALLIMORE, 384 Northampton st., Boston.

YOUNG GIRL (Finnish), 11 months' experience, wants position as general housekeeper; references given. Address: MRS. P. W. LASTS, 26 Westford st., Allston, Mass.

YOUNG ITALIAN LADY would like to take home; good clothes; dry real price; reasonable; references. MRS. MARTHA SOBERS, 14 Grove st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as private secretary; good experience; \$25 per week; must be married; apply to EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

YOUNG LADY, cheerful and adaptable, desires position as attendant or maid in hotel; travel; best of references; mention 9068, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. OX. 2960.

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JEWELRY MEN PLEAD AGAINST CUT IN TARIFF

New England Manufacturers Say
Only Slight Reduction in Present
Schedule Will Seriously
Impair Their Business

MANY PETITIONS READ

WASHINGTON—Jewelry interests in New England are making a concerted effort to influence the House ways and means committee against cutting the tariff rates on the merchandise from abroad that competes with the products of their industries. Particularly the congressmen from Massachusetts and Rhode Island have received numerous communications from firms, individuals and communities in their districts urging the use of influence with the tariff framers toward maintaining a high tariff on jewelry.

One of the most recent pleas of this nature came from the tariff committee of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association, signed by Woodward Booth, manager, at Providence, R. I. The communication, accompanied by a resolution from the association, calls attention to the growth of imports on jewelry in the past year, quoting a letter from the vice consul, general, Lucien Memminger, at Paris, to the effect that jewelry exported from Paris to the United States in 1912 amounted to \$842,934, while the treasury department figures for 1911 showed \$562,340. This growth is attributed to the low tariff.

Several recent decisions of the board of general appraisers unfavorable to the jewelry industry are cited, showing reductions in the regular tariffs from 85 per cent to 45 per cent from the rates imposed by the collectors. They also disapprove the clause in the present metal schedule which includes "gold, silver and platinum."

The members of the association's tariff committee are Charles T. Paye, North Attleboro, Mass., chairman; Harry Cutler, George H. Holmes and Harry M. Mays, Providence, R. I.; Samuel M. Einstein, Attleboro, Mass.; Frank P. Daughaday, Charlestown, Mass.; and Walter B. Ballou and Charles A. Whiting, North Attleboro, Mass.

A petition also has been received from the Attleboro Board of Trade protesting against reduction of tariff, and predicting that if the tariff on jewelry is reduced even slightly it will seriously impair the business and in many instances close down factories in towns like Attleboro, where the jewelry industry sustains most of the people. It claims that high protection is the only possible means of allowing them to compete with the low labor of Europe. The petition is signed by Frank Morsberg, president and Fred Moore, secretary of the Board of Trade.

A list of Democratic voters in Norton, Mass., sent in a petition asking for maintenance of the tariff on jewelry, as the only means of preserving the prosperity of their town.

Paint manufacturers and dealers in Boston have protested against tariff on shellac, lac dye, seed lac and button lac as proposed in the chemical schedule of Feb. 15, 1912, citing that shellac is not produced in this country at all, and the revenue the government could expect to receive from a tax on shellac would not exceed \$500,000 a year.

Manufacturers of stained glass also appear to be concerned about the duties. They claim that 85 per cent of the stained glass used in this country now is imported, and that a high tariff is all that will prevent the loss of the remaining 15 per cent from small manufacturers in this country.

Solicitation by the woolen and cotton industries in New England has been surprisingly light. It was anticipated by congressmen from the New England states, particularly from the woolen and cotton mill center, that they would be besieged by requests, mail and in person, for support in behalf of legislation favoring these industries, but the pressure has not appeared.

Some time ago the cotton and woolen men appeared more active and concerned about the tariff, but of late they have been conspicuously absent in the proceedings. The shoe and leather interests have been somewhat more active, but the jewelry manufacturers have manifested the greatest concern of all the New England industries.

MANY LEADERS ANTICIPATE LONG SPECIAL SESSION

WASHINGTON—That a prolonged extra session of Congress is expected by the Democrats is indicated in views expressed Sunday by a number of leaders. The President has indicated that he will urge other needed legislation when the tariff is out of the way. Consideration of currency and other questions might carry the session well into the fall.

Speaker Clark said that if only the tariff were taken up Congress could adjourn by the middle of August, while other leaders predicted that tariff revision would be ready for the presidential approval by August 1.

SUFFRAGISTS DISCUSS PENSIONS

"Widows' Pensions" was the subject of the at-home of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held Sunday afternoon at 585 Boylston street. Miss Helen M. Winslow, novelist and lecturer, urged that the two bills now before the Legislature be combined.

BAY STATE NEWS

MAYNARD

The appropriation committee has met and organized with John W. Flood, chairman, and Edward Cheney, secretary. The following appropriations have been voted by the committee: Highway and bridges, \$4000; sidewalks, \$1000; poor department, \$3200; street lighting, \$3500; police department, \$2400; public library, \$900; general government, \$4000; treasurer's and collector's bonds, \$175; soldiers' relief, \$250; John A. Crowe park, \$50, and Memorial day, \$100. The committee will meet again this evening to complete its list of appropriations for the year.

READING

The regular business of the spring town warrant will be considered by the voters for the first time tonight. Purchase of a motor fire truck, steps toward establishing a system of sewerage, increases in pay for police and firemen, civil service regulations for the police department, purchase of a playground, acceptance of the tenement act, extension of water and hydrant service to the Stoneham line, appropriation for band concerts and \$200 to illuminate the clock on the new Old South church are the leading items.

STONEHAM

In accordance with recommendations of the finance committee, W. P. Gray, town treasurer, will disburse the following sums for municipal expenses and departments: Poor department, \$5500; highway work, \$7300; fire department, \$5500; police department, \$4400; schools, \$36,700; care of shade trees, \$250; interest, \$6000; electric lighting, \$5405; rent of town offices, \$672; printing town report, \$450; miscellaneous fund, \$3000; sewer, school, playground and water bonds, \$14,000.

LEXINGTON

The cast for the presentation of "The District Attorney" by the members of the Lexington grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Historic hall on April 2 and 3, has been announced as follows: Richard A. Clark, Carleton George Reed, Edward Archibald, Paul Phinney, David T. Keyes, Alonzo H. Glass, Louis W. Jenkins, Elliott C. Hadley, Harriet F. Childs, Mary W. Hamlin, Helen Frances Sturtevant, Anna I. Haynes, Florence Carson and Miriam Wellington.

EVERETT

Chairman A. W. Bennett of the school committee and Mrs. Bennett entertained the members of the board at dinner Saturday evening. At a business session following, Miss Augusta L. Willey was elected instructor in sewing in the high school.

The stamp savings system, inaugurated in the graded schools some months ago, was extended to the high school Jan. 1. There are now 180 depositors from that school and \$658 on deposit.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

East Bridgewater grange is arranging for a play to be given next month and the committee in charge include the following: Mrs. Daniel Moorehouse, Mrs. J. Howard Miller, Miss Elva Hatch, Miss Pearl Bouldry, Arthur Veits, Harry Veits and Charles Meservy.

The Arts and Crafts Club met this afternoon with Mrs. Robert Latham.

WAKEFIELD

Members of Souhegan lodge, I. O. O. F., will pay a fraternal visit to Providence lodge of Lynn tonight, in a body, leaving on a special car at 7 o'clock.

Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Produce Dealers Association, will lecture tonight at a public meeting of Wakefield grange.

QUINCY

Wendell H. Luce has been appointed organist at St. Mary's Episcopal church, East Boston.

An adjourned meeting of the city council will be held this evening, and it is expected that the annual budget will have final passage.

CONCORD

At the last regular entertainment of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the town hall, an address on "The Actor and the Public" is to be given by Miss Alice Spaulding, a teacher in the Brookline high school.

WEYMOUTH

Henry C. Briggs of Brockton has received the contract for the building of the addition to the Athens school authorized by the town at the annual town meeting.

The selectmen have appointed John L. Maynard superintendent of streets.

ARLINGTON

Walter B. Watkins of Malden will speak on "The Washington Gardens" Tuesday evening at the March meeting of the Arlington Historical Society in Adelphi hall.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The twenty fifth anniversary of West Bridgewater grange will be celebrated May 2.

The public schools will reopen April 7.

BRAINTREE

The Men's Club of the South Congregational church will hold a minstrel entertainment in Odd Fellows hall Monday evening, April 7.

HANSON

The next meeting of Hanson grange will be held Wednesday evening.

WINCHESTER

A watering trough is to be erected in the west side of the town.

RATES PER INCH—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 2 times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 3 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

FARMS—NORTH DAKOTA

300 ACRES OF FINE LAND IN THE FAMOUS MOOSE RIVER VALLEY, N. D., is offered for sale for the first time and at a rare bargain. It is all steam plow land and can be farmed very economically: has good house, barn, grove, water, etc.; 4 1/2 miles from 2 good towns. Natural gas can be had for the drilling. This farm should return 25 to 60 per cent on investment each year, not considering increase in value of land. Reason for selling, owners are 12 miles away and wish to buy land near home farm. Price \$22,500. ROBINSON BROS., Mohall, N. D.

FARMS—CANADA

SASKATCHEWAN—Farm for Sale 2080 acres; ideal for stock and grain growing; wind mill supplies barns with water; 10-room house, heated by hot air furnace; large barn house for hired help; granaries for 20,000 bu. grain; numerous other buildings; full equipment of machinery; 36 horses; new thriving town of Grenfell, on main line C. P.; owner retiring; price \$28 per acre, or without machinery, horses, cattle, etc., \$21, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser, at 6 per cent. Apply to G. FITZGERALD, Box 258, Grenfell, Sask.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD HARRINGTON CO., 203 Washington st.

CARNEGIE FUND OFFICERS MAKE ANNUAL REPORT

Teachers Receive \$2,316,404
Through Foundation Provisions—Phases of the Work
Are Discussed at Length

LEGISLATIVE PROBLEM

NEW YORK—Dealing with the current business of the year's administration and also educational problems in general, the seventh annual report of the president and treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation, just made public, show that the endowment in the hands of the trustees on Sept. 30, 1912, amounted to approximately \$14,000,000, and the income for the year amounted to \$676,480, of which \$634,497 was expended. From its first pension payment in June, 1909, to the end of the fiscal year Sept. 30, 1912, the foundation has distributed \$2,077,814 in retiring allowance to professors and \$288,590 in widows' pensions—a total of \$2,316,404. In all 429 retiring allowances and 90 widows' pensions have been granted, 121 have terminated, leaving 315 retiring allowances and 83 widows' pensions in force at the end of the year.

The first part of the report includes a careful statement of the whole question of pensions for teachers, for government employees, and for industrial employees. This discussion is elaborated at this time, since the question of teachers' pensions is a matter under consideration by a number of state legislatures. As the report points out the bills which have been introduced in the various legislatures almost without exception violate fundamental actuarial conditions, and have been framed without study of the essential conditions which must be fulfilled by any adequate pension system.

The second part of the report is devoted to college entrance requirements, admission to advanced standing, a statement of medical progress, university and college financial reporting, advertising as a factor in education, education and politics, and, finally, sham universities.

WELLESLEY GIRLS PREPARE FOR TWO COLLEGE EVENTS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Two important events take place at Wellesley College tonight. The senior-junior debate will be held in one of the society houses and the second of the elocution department recitals will be given in College Hall Chapel by Miss Frances Nevin, who will read "Parsifal."

The subject of the debate is: "Resolved, That the honor system should be established at Wellesley College." The juniors have the affirmative. The teams are as follows: 1914, Marguerite Stitt, also president of the society, New York; Sylvia Goulston, Brookline, Mass.; Elizabeth Hirsch, Philadelphia; 1913, Kathleen Burnett, Boston, Mass.; Katherine Duffield, New York, N. Y.; Barbara Hahn, Springfield, Mass. The judges will be Sidney Curtis, S. S. Garrison and Alfred Sheffield of Harvard.

POSTAL CLERKS HONOR MR. REILLY

"Let us be contented for a reasonable time to show the wisdom in passing that eight-hour bill," said Representative Thomas L. Reilly of Meriden, Conn., yesterday afternoon to the Boston Postal Clerks Association in Intercolonial hall, Roxbury. The meeting was a testimonial to Congressman Reilly from the postal clerks for the eight-hour law, which went into effect last fall. The congressman received a silver, gold-lined cup at yesterday afternoon's meeting.

The speakers included, besides Congressman Reilly and Mayor Fitzgerald, Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, former Congressman John J. Mitchell of Marlboro, Congressman William F. Murray of Boston, Congressman Edward Gilmore of Brockton and Congressman James Curley of Boston.

HELP WANTED

Male Help Wanted Female Help Wanted Shepard Norwell Company

We are now engaging extra salesmen and saleswomen for our great Thoroughfare Celebration Sale to be held week commencing Monday, April 7th.

Arrangements have been made to eclipse all previous selling records. Accordingly we shall require services of 500 additional salespeople. This number will about cover our additional requirements, which extend over all departments from Small Wares to Rugs; in fact, additional help is required in Every Department. Attention of all interested persons is called to the fact that a very large number of our very best salespersons have been chosen from the extra help reporting for these sales.

While preference will be given in proportion to experience, we are willing to entertain applications from persons possessing necessary qualifications as regards education, appearance, etc., and a firm desire to be tested as to their ability to make satisfactory salesmen and saleswomen.

Apply up to 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M. any day.

SUPERINTENDENT

Shepard Norwell Company

HELP WANTED—MALE

A Printing Salesman Wanted

All men can attempt salesmanship, but only a very few become actual salesmen. It is the latter we want. He can do business well in New York. Our judgment is, he must be a good estimator and have some artistic as well as creative ability. He must be able to sell class catalogs and publicity printing. We will pay all necessary expenses and five per cent of gross sales. 16 such men whose present sales are \$50,000 or more of high class publicity printing. Give full particulars to address "Catalogue Seven," care Christian Science Monitor.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—House to house canvassers in every town and city in the United States to sell high grade kitchen utensils. Address U 6, Monitor office.

REAL ESTATE—GEORGIA

5340 ACRES IN BAKER COUNTY
largely rich bottom on Flint river, 3 steamers weekly; last year produced 1000 bales cotton on 1000 acres which netted \$45,000; can quadruple amount by increasing equipment and area; 2 good dwellings, 3 acres well watered, new gin, right in the great peach belt; price \$20 per acre; terms half cash, balance 6 per cent. For full particulars address J. C. PLUMMER, 50 Church st., New York.

REAL ESTATE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE
JUST ISSUED contains 900 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sale. No charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank Dept. C. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market st.

STOCK FARM for sale or rent: 140 acres, fine location, 1 mile from business center; would make excellent summer resort. For full particulars write Box 281, Warren, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WINTHROP, 117 Winthrop Shore drive—2 suites, 4 rooms and kitchenette, all improvements, to let all year round; also one suite, fully furnished, can be seen any afternoon. Apply Owner, suite 5.

PARTY having high-class patronage, making and remodeling, in strictly private house; desirable front rooms, suitable for practitioner. Apply 907 Boylston st., suite 2.

APARTMENTS WANTED

LADY WISHES to take small apartment with some light by April 1st. Add. MRS. MORRILL, 121 Beacon st., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE is for rent either mornings or afternoons. Address R 15, Monitor office.

BOARDERS WANTED—PHILA.

PRIVATE FAMILY on farm 35 miles from Philadelphia desire several people of refinement who will appreciate excellent food and all modern conveniences. At \$15 per week; for April and May only. Address Monitor office, 1713 Sanson st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS

TWO PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS—Private family. Apply Suite 3, 53 Mountfort st., off Beacon st.

ROOMS—KANSAS CITY

FRONT ROOM, modern home, electricity; private family; board if preferred. Bell phone East 4686.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK

THE LELAND Board and Room Directory, 4 W. 33d st. (25th year), offer select investigated accommodations. Transient or permanent. Information free. Booklet.

FOR SALE—NEW YORK

A GOLD LOUIS XV. curio cabinet in perfect condition, will sell for \$50, or will exchange. WALSH, U. S. Safe Deposit Company, 73d st. and Broadway, New York.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost if inserted once or twice is 1.08 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.

Address

ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

Female Help Wanted

Shepard Norwell Company

We are now engaging extra salesmen and saleswomen for our great Thoroughfare Celebration Sale to be held week commencing Monday, April 7th.

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Apply up to 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M. any day.

SUPERINTENDENT

Shepard Norwell Company

HELP WANTED

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Apply up to 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M. any day.

SUPERINTENDENT

Shepard Norwell Company

JEWELRY

JEWELRY



Pearl set
brooch, \$5.25

CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY

Can you conceive of a more appropriate gift sent to a loved one, than an exquisitely wrought Cross and Crown emblem brooch? Gold, rose finished.....\$4.00
Rose finished gold crown, Pearl set cross.....\$5.25
Each brooch fitted with patent lock and catch.

BUNDE & UPMEYER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

BASKETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



Great Variety Novelty Baskets
Strong Features for Art and Fancy
Goods Departments
Write for Catalogue, or Call

KRAUSS & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers
of Baskets and Willow Ware
11-13 West Houston Street, New York

MARZIPAN The delicious German confection in natural colored fruit forms, or plain; prepared from granulated almonds, sample box 10c or \$1.00 a pound postpaid. C. A. SCHULTZ, 1457 Wells st., Chicago. Tel. North 1706.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

Here Is An Opportunity

To make your home more attractive and give your family and friends pleasure all summer. Send to H. R. ALLEN, 36 Chestnut st., West Haven, Conn., for catalogue containing some of the newest and best cacti, peony, decorative and other dabbles on the market.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, evening dresses, jewelry, old gold, silver, other personal property; will call; pay cash. M. DE GROOT, 347 Tremont st., Tel. 966-M Tre.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Leaning Century dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased on any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

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Registered
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28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

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65 Liberty St., New York City

D. W. STEELE JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York City

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NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
627-9 Merchants Trust bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

WINTER RESORTS

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COM

Your Monogram
Or Initial on Ward's Fine
Writing Paper. Send for
Samples. 57-63 Franklin St.

Operations of the Public Utility Companies

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA ENJOYING RAPID PROGRESS

Since Dissolution of Subsidiaries Later Part of 1911
Remarkable Increase in Profits Has Been Made—
Stockholders' Prospects Bright

NEW YORK—Standard Oil of California net for 1912 compared with 1911 reveals, in part, the rapid progress by that concern since dissolution of Standard Oil in latter part of 1911. Net for year ended Dec. 31, 1912, was \$7,106,156, compared with \$3,141,626 in preceding 12 months, an increase of \$3,964,530, or 126 per cent. Earnings were 15.8 per cent on \$44,933,530 outstanding stock, against 12.6 per cent on \$25,000,000 stock in 1911. The increase does not follow a year of depression, and so cannot be classed with increased earnings of many other corporations. After dividends of \$1,123,340, there remained a surplus for the year of \$5,982,807.

The company announced last year it would spend about \$7,000,000 in improvements and additions during the year. That these plans have been carried out is made clear by plant account in balance sheet. Plants are valued at \$38,240,000, against \$30,334,424 at close of 1911. Inventories also show a large gain, from \$14,334,424 to \$19,246,074, due to increased oil in storage. At close of 1912 the company probably had more oil in storage than at any previous time. It has been found necessary to turn over a large amount into Associated Pipe Line Company's pipes.

Last July stockholders authorized an increase in capital from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and in October \$20,000,000 new stock was sold at par to shareholders. Funds provided have enabled the company to pay off all indebtedness, most of which was due to Standard Oil of New Jersey, which had advanced loans for extension of the business. In 1911 notes and accounts payable stood at \$9,725,240, while at close of 1912 there was only \$2,185,906 in accounts payable. Besides \$972,502 in cash, and accounts receivable of \$4,317,777, an increase of \$970,280, assets also shows loans on call secured by collateral amounting to \$4,347,857. Profit and loss surplus gained from \$14,213,195 to \$20,196,002. The company is now in strong financial condition.

But full effect of enhanced capacity through new money provided is not yet apparent. New funds were not obtained

until October, and are only just beginning to bring results. Improvements have not ended with expenditure of something over \$7,000,000. This is but a small portion of the full amount which will be turned into property in the future. California company is probably less dependent on other concerns than any company in Standard Oil group.

Some former subsidiaries are refining companies, others transporting companies, several are marketing concerns, and some are producers. Standard of California is a combination of all these industries. Recently its pipe lines from producing fields to trunk lines have been extended, in addition to trunk line from Bakersfield to San Pablo, 350 miles. At San Pablo the crude oil is stored in enormous tanks until called for at the Port Richmond refinery, seven miles distant.

Another refinery at El Sagundo, near Los Angeles, was constructed a short time ago and capacity is being increased at an expenditure of \$1,500,000. The Port Richmond refinery has also been enlarged and refining capacity of the California company, when plans are completed, will be as large as that of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, or about 100,000 barrels a day.

The California company's operations are by no means confined to the United States. No Standard Oil concern is increasing foreign business faster. It has become necessary to increase the company's fleet crossing the Pacific, and further enlargement will be needed after the Panama canal is opened.

The company did not commence dividend payments as soon as some other Standard Oil concerns, as earnings were turned back into property. Now that sufficient funds have been supplied to meet all requirements, dividends at \$2.50 each quarter have been inaugurated and will probably continue some time. Prospects for stockholders are exceedingly bright. Persons in touch with Standard Oil companies express opinion that the California company's earnings in the current year will show at least 100 per cent increase over 1912.

NEW CORPORATIONS RECEIVE CHARTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

Grossman Cap Company, Boston, \$1000; Nathan Stillier, Hyman Grossman, Harry Grossman.

The Vitall Laboratories, Inc., Newton, \$5000; Earl L. Ovington, Selskar M. Gunn.

The Allen-Bradley Cranberry Company, Boston, \$75,000; Edward E. Allen, J. Payson Bradley.

Hyde Park Current Events Club House Association, \$15,000; Addie P. Webber, Louise M. Wood, Sarah P. Johnson, Ella F. Boyd, Ida M. C. Sawtelle, Elizabeth F. Winchenbaugh, Cora M. Arnold.

Boston Operating Company, vessels, \$1000; John F. Cusick, Thomas H. Ryan, Walter M. New.

New England Theatrical Booking Agency, Inc., Boston, \$5000; Herbert A. Kenny, Andrew F. Fitzpatrick, Peter Daly.

Coal Consumers League of Springfield, Mass., Inc., \$50,000; William Hayhurst, Edward R. Howard, Robert A. Gamble.

Modern Necessities Company, Boston, \$10,000; W. Howard Townsend, Prescott E. White, William C. Townsend.

Edward Driscoll Company, Boston, plasterers, \$3000; Edward Driscoll, Francis J. Driscoll, Mary G. Driscoll.

The Murphy Cone Company, Boston, \$50,000; Stephen G. Burgoyne, Harry H. Skerrett, Michael T. Murphy.

Beacon Construction Company, Cambridge, \$50,000; John Magnus, William G. Farrow, Joseph P. Kelley.

The E. H. McCausland Company, Inc., Boston, market, \$25,000; Eugene H. McCausland, Morris Brown, Harris Winer, Jacob Fox, Samuel Gottfried.

Halsey & Co., Inc., Boston, stock brokers, \$10,000; George A. Lyon, Jr., Frederick M. Dyer, Howard H. Brown.

Bellows Falls Electric Company, Boston and Bellows Falls, Vt., \$150,000; Newell C. Young, Archibald R. Graustein, Fenimore P. Hill.

Fall Mountain Electric Company, Boston and Bellows Falls, Vt., \$125,000; Newell C. Young, Archibald R. Graustein, Fenimore P. Hill.

The Arthur L. Race Company, Boston, hotels, \$10,000; Robert H. Chesbro, Arthur J. Kroeger, Arthur L. Race.

Robert Murphy's Sons Company, Ayer, hardware and garage, \$30,000; John R. Murphy, William Murphy, Robert F. Murphy.

The Troy Shoe Company, North Adams, \$5000; Clarence F. Niles, Frederick M. Myers, Margaret L. Tyrrell.

N. E. Trade Publishing Company, Boston, \$15,000; Frederic L. Babcock, Samuel Fraser, Henry G. Young.

eries, \$25,000; Arthur L. Brayton, Wendell H. Brayton, Clarence Needham.

The Boston Common, Inc., \$10,000; Frederick T. Fuller, Arthur J. Davis, Charles S. Ricker.

Modern Shoemaking, Inc., Boston, \$1000; Frederick W. Fosdick, Edward A. Cunihan, Jr., Gertrude C. Weltshe.

F. J. Terrill Motor Company, Worcester, \$5000; Frank J. Terrill, Lothrop T. Smith.

Wall, Streeter & Doyle Co., North Adams, footwear, \$50,000; Edward W. Streeter, Jerry P. Wall, James E. Wall, Albert E. Doyle.

Minute Tapioca Company, Orange, \$100,000; Frank E. Ewing, Eben E. Gridley, Earle P. Stone.

NEW SAO PAULO LOAN
NEW YORK—Herman Sileken of Crossman & Sileken, announces that the state of Sao Paulo will issue through John Henry Schroeder & Co. of London, a new loan of £7,500,000 sterling about July 1, by which time the present loan will be paid.

CRANBERRIES ABUNDANT
MIDDLEBORO—There will be an abundance of Cape Cod cranberries this season. There is a larger acreage and the largest crop ever harvested is promised.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
HAS GOOD VOLUME BUSINESS

Plymouth Cordage Company has been experiencing an excellent volume of business. Gross turnover, which reached \$8,000,000 in the fiscal year ended July 31 last, and \$7,600,000 in 1910-11, bids fair to show a considerable increase this year.

All plants have been running at capacity for a long time, and the big No. 2 mill, employing 400 hands, is operating day and night shifts. Recently a steamer from Progress delivered 600 bales of sisal to the company's North Plymouth plant.

It was the company's first direct Yucatan steamship invoice, and was made possible by a harbor channel recently dredged at joint expense of the company and the commonwealth. This channel has 18 feet of water at low tide and 27 feet at high tide, and is expected to afford notable economies in the company's transportation bills.

During the past seven months Plymouth Cordage's rope sales, which in former periods have contributed about 60 per cent of gross earnings, have been fully up to last year's level. The company's rope department does a practically cash business, and a marked impetus is accompanying the current activity in the shipping trade.

To date, Plymouth Cordage has filled a customary two thirds of its year's

binder-twine orders, contingent on a fixing of prices, which have just been announced on a basis of around 2½ per cent above last year's quotations. This increase in twine selling prices has been made necessary by higher cost of raw material, but it is conservatively stated that the volume of sales has been at least 10 per cent greater than in 1911-12.

Although attempts have been made to forecast dividend action on the \$3,000,000 stock, it is too early to predict this year's policy. Heretofore, however, "extra" dividends have been paid out of twine profits. Disbursements to stockholders since 1900, figuring "rights" as income, have been as follows:

1901.....\$10.50
1902.....18.00
1903.....14.00
1904.....14.00
1905.....13.00
1906.....8.00

The present market price of Plymouth Cordage shares, around \$30, as compared with \$22 at this time a year ago, and despite a distribution during recent months of 1500 shares by a large stockholder, would seem to indicate that the proposal in Washington to do away with export duty rebates on manila hemp is not regarded as a seriously threatening factor in the company's outlook.

STEADY GAIN IN GROSS IS MADE MONTHLY

Western Union in Each of the
Nine Months of Current Fiscal
Year Has Had Earnings In-
crease of 12 to 15 Per Cent

REMARKABLE SHOWING

Gross receipts of Western Union have refused to bow to business recession, real or imaginary. Nearly nine months of the current fiscal year to end June 30 next are now completed and there has been no month in this period in which the comparative increase in gross income has been less than 12 per cent, while the average for the period is not far from 15 per cent. Up to Dec. 1 there was a gain of almost 17 per cent in gross receipts. Then came a recession in December which for a week or two occasioned Western Union officials some little concern. But January receipts soon struck the old stride and the rate of gain has held at 15 per cent or better up to the present time.

A gain of 15 per cent for the fiscal 12 months to June 30 next would mean an increase in gross of over \$6,000,000, bringing total income above the \$47,000,000 mark, contrasted with \$41,661,439 for the year to June 30, 1912, and \$30,541,072 in 1909, the year that American Telephone began the building up of the property. A gain of \$17,000,000 to \$18,000,000 in Western Union income in four years is a record of such extraordinary proportions that to the old follower of Western Union it has to be little more than stated to be appreciated. In point of fact, when American Telephone assumed operating responsibility for Western Union the gross revenue of \$30,541,072 was actually less than three years before.

At the close of the 1912 year Western Union had a depreciation reserve fund of \$3,324,000 built up out of earnings, against none whatever in 1909. By June 30 next this fund will be over \$5,500,000. Of course with such a heavy annual charge against operating expenses for depreciation, the gain in gross makes little reflection in net. But it takes little or no superficial study to show that operating expenses have been properly but newly loaded with heavy charges for both maintenance and depreciation in accordance with the practice of the Bell system.

Western Union will have by June 30 next a surplus and reserve total of between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000. It will probably take two years more to build the sum of these two items up to aggregate President Vail has set to reach, which is about \$25,000,000. By that time stockholders will probably look for an increase in the dividend rate from 3 per cent to 5 per cent.

EX-LAKE EXPORT RATES FOR GRAIN

CHICAGO—Ex-lake export grain rates beyond Buffalo after April 15 will be as follows: Buffalo to New York and Boston, wheat, 5.5 cents per bushel; corn, 4.75; oats, 3.7; rye, 5.25; barley, 4.75, all applying to bulk shipments in carloads, compared with following from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1912: Wheat, 4.5; corn, 4.5; oats, 3.7; rye, 5.25; barley, 4.5.

Present rates in effect since Nov. 15, 1912, are ½ of 1 cent higher than the proposed rates for the coming season, which are the same as were in effect from Nov. 1, 1911, to Nov. 15, 1912, with the exception of July, August and September last year.

Carriers justify changes in these rates by changes in conditions of grain traffic as they regard them. New rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore will be as follows: Wheat, 5.2; corn, 4.45; oats, 3.5; rye, 4.55; barley, 4.55.

Thus while the great bulk of this institution's assets remain invested in bonds, the percentage to the whole has steadily fallen for several years, indicating that yearly accretions to this company's available investment funds are largely going into channels other than investment bonds.

To make its books jibe with market prices it was necessary for this company on Jan. 1 to reduce the market value of a great number of its high-grade bonds from one to over three points. The following table shows some conspicuous instances:

of pres, which have just been announced on a basis of around 2½ cents per pound above last year's quotations. This increase in twine selling prices has been made necessary by higher cost of raw material, but it is conservatively stated that the volume of sales has been at least 10 per cent greater than in 1911-12.

Although attempts have been made to forecast dividend action on the \$3,000,000 stock, it is too early to predict this year's policy. Heretofore, however, "ex-

LARGER NEW YORK GRAIN RECEIPTS

NEW YORK—February's receipts of grain at New York were more than 1-250,000 bushels in excess of arrivals for that month a year ago. Total receipts for last month were 8,240,170 bushels, compared with 7,079,145 bushels in February, 1912. The railroads carried 99.2 per cent of total receipts in February this year, compared with 91.95 per cent a year ago.

Exports for February via New York were 5,764,276 bushels, compared with a total of 13,083,174 bushels for the combined exports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A MINIMUM OF SIX PER CENT MONEY RATES

CHICAGO—Bordering on the verge of a 6 per cent basis, the Western money market, during the past week, continued to display some further tension in rates with indications of a minimum of 6 per cent being generally established before any relaxation will be apparent. A moderate amount of commercial paper is finding its way on to the market, the best lines of which range from 5½ to 6 per cent, and country banks have taken advantage of the same during the past few days, while institutions at the larger financial centers manifest little or no disposition to purchase securities, owing to the broad demand they are receiving for funds on the part of the mercantile and manufacturing trade.

Deposits continue of a normal character, but loans are having sufficient drain on balances as to keep down anything in the way of a surplus accumulation. The attitude on the part of the farming community in being able to withhold their grain is one important factor which causes deposits not to increase, and which, strange as it may seem, with the largest crop harvested in years and collections good, is a contributing element for tight money. In and about St. Louis little change has occurred in the money situation in the past week. Rates are firm, a fair demand for loans exists and deposits are holding up well.

At Minneapolis and St. Paul the early spring season is causing some demand for loans, but not of sufficient volume as yet to cause anything but steadiness in rates. However, there is considerable activity being shown for loans in all trades and especially in the implement and agricultural business.

From expressions of opinion gathered from many leading bankers, a feeling is generally expressed that business is not being affected disadvantageously by the closeness in money rates as yet.

WRITING DOWN BOND VALUES IS IN ORDER

Market and Book Values of High
Class Securities Have Been
Working Farther Apart Owing
to Steady Decline in Prices

HEAVY DEPRECIATION

Once a year, with more or less regularity, it becomes the unpleasant duty of institutional investors to write down the value of their bond holdings. Consistently since 1908 the market and book values of the better class of investment securities have worked farther and farther apart, and what to do with their depreciating bonds has become a live problem for financial institutions.

By way of circumventing the effect of declining bond values there has been a general turning toward the unfluctuating, higher yield, but immobile real estate mortgage. One of the largest insurance companies in the country has more than doubled the amount of its loans secured by real estate mortgages since 1908, while over the same period there was an increase of less than 5 per cent in holdings of bonds and stock. Its 1912 investments in real estate mortgages yielded 5.32 per cent; in state, county and municipal bonds, 4.47 per cent; in domestic and foreign railroad bonds, 4.56 per cent and 4.21 per cent respectively, and in miscellaneous bonds 4.73 per cent.

Thus while the great bulk of this institution's assets remain invested in bonds, the percentage to the whole has steadily fallen for several years, indicating that yearly accretions to this company's available investment funds are largely going into channels other than investment bonds.

To make its books jibe with market prices it was necessary for this company on Jan. 1 to reduce the market value of a great number of its high-grade bonds from one to over three points. The following table shows some conspicuous instances:

	Par am't	Mkt. value	
	owned	Jan. 1	1912
City of Bos 3½s, '45	151,000.00	97 1/2	1912
City of Bos 4s, '36	300,000.00	97 1/2	101 1/2
Mass 3s, '29	2,943.00	92 1/2	84 1/2
N Y C 3½s, '94	1,845.00	83 1/2	84 1/2
Philad 3½s, '34	1,000.00	91 1/2	95 1/2
St L 4s, '28	500.00	90	100
At C L & N col 4s	3,000.00	92	95
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s	1,000.00	92	95
Cent Pac 1st ref 4s	5,000.00	94 1/2	96 1/2
C C & S L & E 4s	3,000.00	92 1/2	92 1/2
Ill Cent L D & T 3½s	3,119.00	83 1/2	85 1/2
Lake & M S 4s	1,500.00	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lake & M S 3½s	1,500.00	87 1/2	80
Louis & Nash un 4s	2,474.00	98	98 1/2
Nich Cent 1st 3½s	1,500.00	86 1/2	87 1/2
N Y & H 1st 3½s	1,000.00	87 1/2	88 1/2

REMARKABLE RECORD MADE BY READING

Full Year's Dividends Earned in
Five Months With Comfort-
able Margin to Spare and Sur-
plus Continues to Increase

LARGE MONTHLY GAINS

Conspicuous among the railroads is the remarkable record of earnings which is being attained by the Reading in the current year. Having earned its full dividend requirements in five months to Nov. 30, with a comfortable margin to spare, it continues to pile up surplus at a rate which contrasts sharply with last year.

Net earnings for the seven months to the end of January of \$17,263,129, compared with \$11,441,604 in the corresponding period of the previous year, a gain of \$5,821,525, or 50.7 per cent. Even more remarkable was the gain in surplus earnings, which after all charges, amounted to \$11,299,129, an increase of \$5,736,937, over 100 per cent.

Placing of the common stock on an 8 per cent dividend basis in December last will call for a distribution of 7 per cent in the current year to end June 30 next. In other words dividend requirements on the \$70,000,000 common will be \$4,900,000, which added to the 4 per cent dividends, respectively on the \$28,000,000 first preferred stock and the \$42,000,000 second preferred, will bring total dividend requirements for the year up to \$7,700,000.

Surplus available for dividends earned in the 7 months to the end of January, of \$11,299,129, would, therefore, cover all dividend requirements for the year with a margin of \$3,599,129 to spare. Or, stated differently, balance for the common stock, after deducting first and second preferred dividends, would be equivalent to 12.1 per cent on that issue.

January net earnings showed a striking gain over January, 1912, amounting to \$776,407, or 44.3 per cent. This compares with a gain of 31.8 per cent in December net. These noteworthy monthly gains made by Reading in the seven months to the end of January compared with the previous year, are shown in the appended table:

	Net earnings	Increase
January	\$2,527,822	\$776,407
December	2,070,115	647,433
November	1,856,591	562,984
October	2,086,003	1,048,435
September	2,278,508	815,918
August	2,208,281	1,265,737
July	1,821,328	764,349
7 months	17,263,129	5,821,525
Surplus	\$11,299,129	\$5,736,937
January	\$1,675,822	\$764,323
December	1,827,115	653,588
November	1,856,591	562,984
October	2,134,907	1,036,352
September	1,426,848	808,834
August	1,408,290	1,163,337
July	969,328	780,750
7 months	11,299,129	5,736,937

These impressive contrasts are, of course, due in large measure to the fact that earnings of Reading last year in the spring were materially affected by the big anthracite strike, and a substantial reaction has now occurred.

The pronounced shortage of coal, which became particularly manifest in the second half of 1912, production of mines having fallen off fully 6,000,000 tons from 1911, and the consequent high prices prevailing, of course, ultimately helped Reading which was able to market all its coal readily. The higher prices received in fact more than offset the increase in wages granted to the miners in the spring.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Because of the uncertainty now surrounding the plans of the American Naval Stores Company for converting their turpentine holdings into cash, few consumers are desirous of making any purchases except those needed to fill pressing requirements. Local operators continue to quote the spirits nominally at 41c but it is believed that a much lower figure would be accepted on a sizable order.

Rosin—Demoralization of the local market for this turpentine derivative has resulted from the unloading of large quantities of the stocks of the so-called "naval stores trust" and local handlers are now unwilling to make more than merely nominal quotations for any of the grades. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.30, Gen Sam E \$6.40, Graded B \$6.40, D \$6.50, F \$6.55, F \$6.60, G \$6.65, H \$6.75, I \$6.85, K \$7.35, M \$7.65, N \$7.95, WW \$8.30, WW \$8.50.

Tar and Pitch—Steady absorption of tar continues to be reported at \$6, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 24)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Bluefield, W. Va.—Mr. Aaron; U. S. Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. M. Smart of Smart Bros. & Co.; U. S. Montgomery, Ala.—B. B. Well of Abe Well & Co.; Essex, N. Y.—J. S. Thayer & Co.; Essex, Richmond, Va.—I. Stern of Stern & Co.; St. Louis, Mo.—G. E. Lane of Geo. F. Dettman & Co.; Essex, LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—Peter Allison of Davies & Co., Ltd.; Torr, (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

Manufacturers of HARD and FLEXIBLE FIBRE

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY

For Electrical Insulation and Mechanical Purposes

Made in SHEETS, RODS, DISCS, WASHERS, Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Telescopes. Prices and samples on application.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors, Angles and bands, plain and creased, strap Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Telescopes. Prices and samples on application.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE MAKES VERY GRATIFYING SHOWING

Good Earnings Gain Achieved Notwithstanding Absorption of \$20,000,000 Independent Telephone Plants During the Year—Depreciation Charges

Including the undivided earnings of its subsidiary system, American Telephone earned in its late fiscal year to Dec. 31 last a balance for its \$334,806,000 capital stock of about 12 per cent against 11.3 per cent in 1911 and 12.2 per cent in 1910. That earnings should have made the record they did considering the absorption into the system of nearly \$20,000,000 of independent telephone plants during the 12 months is not only gratifying but surprising as well.

There is no doubt that given another year this \$20,000,000 of independent property, much of which was taken over in response to local public sentiment demanding such mergers, will begin to earn handsomely.

Not only did earnings have to sweeten this relatively unprofitable independent property in 1912, but the system deliberately made an increase

Leading Events in the Athletic World

TENNIS DATES ARE GIVEN OUT FOR THIS YEAR

Newport Gets National Singles, Doubles and Interscholastic Events Beginning Aug. 18 — Intercollegiate Championships

START IN CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK—Dates of lawn tennis events for the coming season adopted by the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association were made public Saturday night. The season starts on April 24 with a tournament in Southern California. The season in the East begins with the open tournament of the Chevy Chase Club in Maryland on May 8 and invitation doubles at Tuxedo, N. Y., on the same date. The first tournament in the middle West is that of the University of Illinois at Urbana, the Illinois interscholastic, on May 16.

The women's championship is fixed for June 9 at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia. The Pacific states championships are to be played on the Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association courts on June 23 and the southern championships at New Orleans on the same date. The New England championship also is scheduled for June 23 at the Hartford Golf Club, South Orange, N. J. The western championship opens July 20 at the Onwentsin Club, Lake Forest, Ill., and the Pacific north-western internationals at Tacoma on Aug. 4.

The national championships in singles and doubles and the interscholastic singles are set for Aug. 18 at the Newport Tennis Club, Rhode Island.

Indoor dates for 1914 announced are the indoor championship at New York Feb. 11 and the women's indoor, New York, March 22. The principal events follow:

May 8—Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, Tuxedo, N. Y.; invitation doubles.
May 10—Harvard University, Harvard interscholastic.
May 10—Princeton University, Princeton interscholastic.
May 10—Columbia University, New York, Columbia interscholastic.
May 26—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, New England interscholastic.
May 29—Brae Burn, C. C., West Newton, Massachusetts state singles.
June 7—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Massachusetts state singles.
June 9—Philadelphia Cricket Club, national women's championship.
June 15—Villanova Tennis Club, championship of Norfolk county, N. H.; open tournament.
June 20—Greenwich (Conn.) C. C., open tournament.
June 23—Hartford (Conn.) C. C., New England championship.
June 23—Orange Lawn Tennis Club, South Orange, N. J., middle states championship.
June 23—Wanamansett C. C., Providence, open tournament.
June 26—Essex County C. C., Manchester, Mass.; invitation tournament.
June 30—Country Club of Springfield, Connecticut River championship.
July 7—Litchfield Lawn Club, Nashville, Tenn.; Tennessee championship.
July 21—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Longwood singles and Eastern doubles.
July 26—Point Judith C. C., Narragansett Pier, R. I.; invitation tournament.
July 26—Crawford Notch, N. H.; New Hampshire State and White Mountain championship.
July 31—Claymont C. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.; New York state championship; open.
Aug. 5—Norfolk C. C., Norfolk, Conn.; open tournament.
Aug. 5—Swimming Club, Bar Harbor, Me.; championship of Maine.
Aug. 18—Newport Tennis Club, Newport, R. I.; National championships in singles, doubles and interscholastic singles.
Aug. 22—Squirrel Island (Me.) C. A., Southern Maine championship.
Aug. 25—Niagara (N. Y.) Lawn Tennis Club; international open tournament.
Aug. 25—Toy Town Tavern, Winchester, Mass.; open tournament.
Aug. 25—Oldtown C. C., Newburyport; championship of Essex county; open.
Aug. 30—Norfolk C. C., Norfolk, Conn.; open tournament.
Sept. 2—Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, interscholastic.
Sept. 22—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston; women's open tournament.

HARVARD LEADS EASTERN TEAMS

WASHINGTON—In the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League matches Harvard University leads the eastern division, while in the western division West Virginia leads. Results last week:

Eastern league—Harvard 957, Massachusetts Technical 946, Vermont 911, Maine 899, North Georgia 876, Columbia 869, Princeton 862, Cornell 852, Massachusetts Aggies 850, Lehigh 847, Norwich 837, Dartmouth 821, Rhode Island State 823, Clemson 817, Western league—West Virginia 950, California 932, Purdue 927, Oklahoma A. & M. 847, Iowa 859, Washington State 847, Nebraska 853, Michigan Aggies 945, Nebraska 853, Cornell 853, Wisconsin 906, Veterinary College 909, and Wisconsin 906.

MORE CONTRACTS AND RELEASES

CHICAGO—President T. M. Chivington of the American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs has announced the following contracts and releases:

Contracts—Indianapolis, John McCarthy; Kansas City, Clarence Walker, George Palmer, James Withers, James Vaughn, W. A. Hiley, Robert Connor and W. W. Covington; Milwaukee, C. C. Slapnicka, Harry Powell, Peter Clemens, J. J. Hughes, Muz, Eus, Bruce Noel, James Block and Newton J. Randall; Toledo, T. E. George.

Releases—Columbus to Evansville, Ind., R. Grefer; Louisville, O., M. Shelby, conditionally; Toledo to Portland, Harry Krause; to Cleveland, Grover Land.

FOURTH GAME FOR TODAY
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—With one victory to the credit of each team and another tied game, the Boston Americans and Pittsburgh Nationals will play the fourth match of their anti-season series here this afternoon. Both teams had a day of rest yesterday and are eager to get back into the series. Pitchers and catchers who will act for the teams today have not yet been announced by the managers and will not be until it is time to take the field.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Last week we took up the subject of pitch masie shots, that is my impressions of the methods employed by the British players. Here is a very good sketch about the pitch shot by J. R. Remer, in the World of Golf:

This week we have the most interesting problem of golf to study. I am sure every one will agree that the pitch with had spin and cut is the finest art in golf. Now there are quite two well defined styles of pitches. One style spins with the ball turning in the opposite way to the flight of the ball, this is known as back spin, the other spins mainly from left to right. To say which is the most successful is impossible. Both are played by various great exponents of the game with equal brilliancy. On the whole, I should say, however, that the shot with cut is the more accurate, though in times of drought which existed at Prestwick during the last amateur championship you can only stop the ball on the green with back spin.

With both shots you set the face of your club well back so that the toe of the club is further from the ball than the heel. Also bend down well over the ball and keep your knees much looser and bent. Now in order to secure back spin take your club up much sharper with your back swing. To see that you have the correct swing stop once or twice at the top of the swing to see you have the correct position. Your head should be in a direct line between your hands and the hole. Now glance at the position of your hands. If you have secured the correct wrist movement your eyes will be able to see if they turn that way—which of course, they never should in actual play—both the back of your left hand and the finger nails of all your right fingers and thumb. Now the turn of the wrist for the actual shot must be carefully practised.

The "cut" pitch is easier to perform. You play the shot with the head of your club going further away from your body. The club is taken up much straighter from the ground to give the shot the weight necessary for the task. There is one thing above all things which must be remembered with a pitch—hit the ball hard. You have to hit it much harder than with a run-up approach or a pitch and run approach. For one thing, the ball has to travel much further. If you measured the circle of the ball's flight with even a short pitch you will be astonished at the distance the ball has traveled. For another thing with a back spin pitch with the spin revolving in the opposite way to the flight the ball obviously cannot fly so far from an equal force of blow.

My strongest advice to every novice is learn to pitch. So many, even good golfers, cannot, and, in my opinion, it is a terrible deficiency in a man's game. If a man can pitch he is never at a loss what to do for a match, who can pitch is never absolutely at sea. In my opinion, the pitch, particularly the back spin pitch, is the hardest shot in golf to learn, for it is so easy to begin to socket, if you move your shoulders at all or take your eye off your ball at any period of your stroke. On hard courses like St. Andrews and Hoylake, you must know this shot if you are to follow your efforts. Keep the club, both with the back swing and after the club has followed through, as near the ground as possible. Do not make the mistake of thinking that a run-up approach is a half thought shot, as many novices do. You hit the ball cleanly in the middle of the club and in order to prevent the ball rising you must turn your right hand over as you are hitting the ball.

TO COMPETE AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—Duke Kahanamoku, the champion 100-meter swimmer of the world, will be here on July 4 to take part in the big aquatic carnival which is being arranged at Suto's baths. W. M. Coffman, swimming instructor of the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association, has received a letter from Kahanamoku accepting the invitation to participate in the meet. At the Olympic games in Stockholm Kahanamoku set a new record for the 100-meter swim by making the distance in 1m. 22.5s. in the semi-final heat.

A CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS GAME

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINE
Kline, Boston, Black.
1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-Q14 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
4 P-K15 Kt-Q2
5 Kt-B3 P-B3
6 Q-B2 Q-R4
7 P-Q2 P-QB3
8 P-K4 P-K4
9 P-K5 P-K5
10 Bt-K3 P-QK4
11 Kt-K3 Kt-K3
12 Kt-K4 Kt-K4
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14 P-Q3 P-Q3
15 B-K4 B-K4
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19 Kt-K5 Kt-K5
20 P-Q3 P-Q3
21 Q-K13 Q-K13
22 Kt-K3 Kt-K3
23 P-B2 P-B2
24 Kt-K3 Kt-K3
25 Q-K13 Q-K13
26 Q-K13 Q-K13
27 Q-P ch R-Q5
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FENCING LEAGUE PLANS TO REVISE CODE OF RULES

Intercollegiate Association Appoints Committee to Take Up Matter and Offer Changes

NEW YORK—Followers of the Intercollegiate Fencing League are today much interested in the announcement that a revision of the rules is to be made shortly. This announcement comes in the "ray" of the appointment of a committee at the annual meeting yesterday to look into the matter of revision and report for the league's action at a future date. The members of the committee are: D. V. Parker, Pennsylvania; J. A. McLoughlin, Harvard; W. Larimer, Annapolis; T. Allison, Cornell; S. Tiet, Columbia; H. Chalmers, Yale; L. Gardner, Princeton; W. D. Bridge, Bowdoin.

It is recommended to the committee for consideration that the system of judging be changed. In the past three amateurs have decided the points. It is proposed to substitute one professional for an amateur, which will keep the number of judges the same as at present, but make the professional the director or referee and the two amateurs the judges.

Sabre fencing is advocated in addition to the foils, and the question of making sabre competition the same as foils is expected to receive official recognition. The sabre is growing in favor with the Amateur Fencers League of America and athletic clubs, and there is a general disposition on the part of the members of the association to add this branch of fencing to the competitive list.

The target may be enlarged to include the upper part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, and a touch on the upper arm may in future count as a good point and not a foul.

In order to avoid a repetition of the conditions which existed in the last tournament for the individual title, when McPherson of Pennsylvania, Northrop of Columbia, and O'Connor of Cornell were tied, it is proposed to adopt the Olympic system of scoring, or the rules governing the competitions in the Amateur Fencers League of America. McPherson was adjudged the winner on his superiority of attack, which met with some dissatisfaction. The A. F. L. A. rules provide for the contestant scoring the first five points to be declared the winner of the bout, whereas under the present intercollegiate rules contestants are allowed four minutes for each bout, and the fencer scoring the highest number of points during this time is the winner.

A. N. Clough, Columbia, was elected president of the league for 1913-14; E. Cochran, Annapolis, vice-president; W. R. Scott, Cornell, secretary-treasurer.

A resolution was also adopted regretting the failure of West Point to compete in the fencing championships this year, and hoping that conditions in the future would be such that the army could again take part.

Columbia University won the championship held at the Hotel Astor Saturday night. The four other competitors, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Naval Academy and Harvard, were finally ranked in the order named.

The final score was: Columbia, won 27, lost 9; Cornell, won 19, lost 17; Pennsylvania, won 18, lost 18; Naval Academy, won 16, lost 18; Harvard, won 10, lost 26.

BILLIARD MEET OPENS TONIGHT

PHILADELPHIA—Preparations have been completed for the Class A championship tournament of the National Amateur Billiard Players of America, which begins here tonight at the Union league, when Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., twice winner of the championship, will compete with J. F. Cope Morton of this city. Seven of the foremost amateur billiard players in the country will compete.

Percy Collins of Chicago and Dr. Walter Uffenheimer of Philadelphia will meet in the second game of the series tomorrow afternoon. Charles F. Conklin of Chicago plays W. C. Dunaway of Portland, Or., tomorrow night and on Wednesday, Joseph Mayer of Brooklyn is scheduled to meet the loser of today's contest.

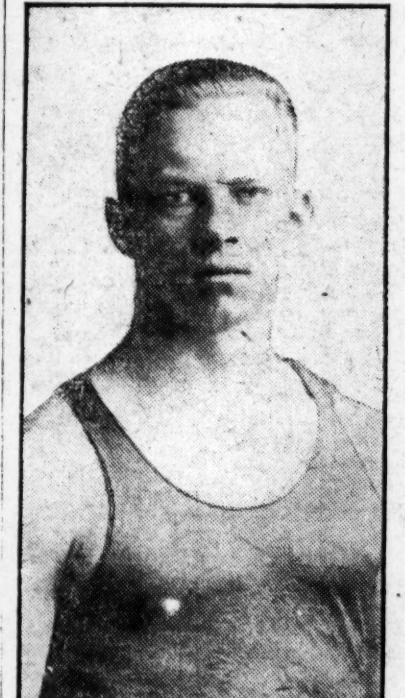
MORAN SIGNS WITH DOON

FITCHBURG—P. Moran, catcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, who has been a holdout, has sent his signed contract to Manager Doon and is now waiting an order to report. Moran refused to go South with the team because he was not satisfied with the salary offered him in his contract. He says he is in good condition and that he will report in better form than for several years. It has been said that Moran was to be sent to Cincinnati, where Manager Tinker, a personal friend, desires his services to coach the young pitchers, but the plan, so far as he knows, has been abandoned.

EXETER'S SQUAD PROGRESSING

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy baseball squad has had a good start in out-of-door work, and the earliest for many years. Coach Carney is much pleased with his material, which gives promise of developing into the best nine Exeter has had for many years. The first team picked for practice follows: Captain Donovan, c.; Fox, p.; Neal, lb.; Dickerman, 2b.; Reed, 3b.; Madden, s.; Winton, lf.; Quigley, cf., and Casey, r.f. The pitchers have not been allowed to do any throwing as yet, the pitching having been done by the other players.

Fast Western Swimmer Wins a National Title and Makes a New Record



PERRY MCGILLIVRAY
Illinois Athletic Club

P. MCGILLIVRAY WINS TITLE AND BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK—Perry McGillivray of the University of Illinois and Illinois Athletic Club is today being congratulated by his many friends over the wonderful showing he made in the pool of the New York Athletic Club Saturday night, when he won the 500-yard national swimming championship in the record time of 6m. 20 3-5s.

McGillivray won in a manner that left no doubt as to his right to be classed as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, amateur swimmers of the present time. For the greater part of the way he kept along practically on even terms with Nicholas Nerich, but when he made his effort all doubts as to the probable winner were at once dispelled. Nerich, the second man, had to take McGillivray's wash all through the final 100 yards, finishing some six yards to the bad.

At this point H. J. Hebenner, who finished third, was the length of the tank behind his colleague, James Reilly, he winner of this race a year ago, quit at 350 yards. His friends knew he would not be able to maintain the pace to the end, as he had done practically no training for the contest.

According to those who know McGillivray best, even his remarkable time is no indication of his capabilities, and it is felt that the little swimmer can go several seconds faster. Considering the exceptional performance of the Chicago athlete, more than passing credit is due to Nerich, who swam the distance in 6m. 25 1-5s., a performance that has seldom been beaten in a tank of this size. Hebenner's time was 6m. 40 1-5s.

CORNELL KEEPS WRESTLING TITLE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University retains the intercollegiate title in wrestling another year following the victory of her team in the finals Saturday with 27 points. Lehigh, considered the most formidable contender, won 14 points and finished third, while Princeton sprang a surprise by making second with 19 points; Columbia was fourth with 10 points and Pennsylvania fifth with 7 points.

The failure of Capt. Herr of Lehigh to get a place was detrimental to his college's chances. Capt. Bame of Cornell also lost his last bout to Watson of Lehigh. The intercollegiate championships in the various classes were won as follows:

115-pound class—Suppes, Lehigh, won on decision over Green, Cornell, in 15m.
125-pound class—Book, Cornell, won on decision over Dickson, Pennsylvania, in 15m.
135-pound class—Levy, Cornell, won over Gatch, Lehigh, by decision, in 15m.
145-pound class—Franz, Princeton, threw Caruthers, Columbia, with half-nelson and body hold in 4m. 25s.
155-pound class—Ryder, Cornell, threw Tucker, Pennsylvania, with half-nelson and croch hold in 12m. 44s.
165-pound class—Watson, Lehigh, threw Bame, Cornell, with croch hold in 14m. 43m.
Heavyweight class—Gile, Princeton, threw Hedeman, Pennsylvania, with bar and body hold in 5m. 34s.

BRAE BURN TO HOLD TOURNEY

NEWTON, Mass.—Officials of the Brae Burn Country Club have accepted the eastern women's golf championship for the week of June 9. This event carries with it the intercity competition for the Griscom cup between New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The Brae Burn course has been lengthened considerably since the national women's golf championship was held there in 1900. The women's championship will take place during the first three days of the week, and the two rounds for the Griscom cup will follow during the next two days.

BOWLING ENTRIES EXTENDED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—National Bowling Association officials have voted to extend the time for closing of entry lists for the National tourney, to be held here beginning April 3, to March 26. The entry lists were to have closed Saturday afternoon.

DRAWINGS MADE FOR BIG POCKET BILLIARD PLAY

National Amateur Tournament Starts Tonight With Ten Players Competing

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, held at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, Saturday, the following entries were passed as competitors for the second annual pocket billiard championship for the national title: Arthur B. Hyman, Amateur Billiard Club of New York; William A. Tilt, New York Athletic Club champion; J. Howard Shoemaker, champion of Camden, N. J.; John G. Donnelly of Harlem; Edward F. Reynolds, Amateur Billiard Club of New York; Dr. William G. Howe; Harry B. Goethius, Amateur Billiard Club of New York; B. L. Spindle, who has held the championship of Maryland; Neil B. McKenzie of Brooklyn, and Edward F. Gray.

Preliminary matches will be played in two sections, the uptown section at Paul's Riverside, where Shoemaker will oppose Goethius tonight, followed by Spindle against Dr. Howe Tuesday afternoon, while Tuesday night Tilt will clash with the loser of the Spindle-Howe game.

The other section will be played at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy, Hyman the holder of the national title, meeting Donnelly in the first game tonight, while Gray and McKenzie will play in the matinee match Tuesday, and Reynolds and the loser of the Hyman-Donnelly game will play Tuesday night.

All of the competitions will be of 125 balls duration at continuous pocket billiards, the same conditions and rules governing as in professional play. One of the particular reasons for this is to make comparison between the foremost amateurs and professionals possible. Dr. Walter G. Douglas and Edward F. Gray of the committee in charge of the tournament have ruled in accordance with the national association laws, that unless each contestant plays his full schedule all of his games will be thrown out. The number to qualify in each section will be either two or three players, and will be determined this week by the executive committee. The final matches with the sectional winners will be played at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York next week.

SECOND PART OF SERIES AT ARENA TONIGHT

The second and probably last appearance of the clever Canadian professional hockey players will be at the Boston Arena tonight when the Tecumsehs of Toronto and the New Glasgows of Nova Scotia play the deciding game of their series. It promises to be even a better and more exciting battle than their contest of Saturday night when the New Glasgows, much to the surprise of the Toronto men, won out.

The Tecumsehs are surprised at their defeat, for not only was it unexpected but it was done in an accomplished style. The Nova Scotians certainly showed the Canadians that they know all departments of the game. Both teams will play hard from the first whistle tonight, and the three 20-minute periods promise all that the ardent hockey enthusiast could desire in his favorite sport. All the men have showed speed and clever playing ability but aside from this tonight's contest will depend in large measure on the staying qualities of the men against the aggressive tactics that will be used. The game will start with the following lineup:

NEW GLASGOWS: TECUMSEHS
Wilkie, l.w.; Davidson, r.w.; Wilson, M. Murphy, r.w.; Fair, R. Murphy, c.p.; C. B. H. McNamara, A. Wilson, p.; D. G. McNamara, Morrison, g.; Nicholson

READING HIGH HAS 13 DATES

READING, Mass.—The high school baseball team's schedule is given out today by William H. Rodden, manager. The team will meet this week for start of practice, and to elect a captain. Of last spring's nine eight players are left—Temple, Currell, Florence, Louche, Seaman, Esterberg, Robinson and Stevens—while new candidates of promise include Allen Howard, Paul Howard and Harry Dodge. Eight of the 13 games—a shorter schedule than usual—are in the Mystic Valley league, with Stoneham, Arlington, Woburn and Winchester, and the dates are:

April 18, "Winchester at Reading; 23, Reading at Wakefield; 25, Stoneham at Reading; 30, "Reading at Arlington; May 1, "Reading at Woburn; 16, open; 21, Wakefield at Reading; 23, "Woburn at Reading; 28, "Reading at Wilmington; June 4, "Reading at Stoneham; 7, "Reading at Winchester; 11, "Arlington at Reading; 13, Wilmington at Reading.

HARD WORK FOR NATIONALS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Manager Stallings has mapped out a hard day's work for the Boston Nationals today with a strenuous morning of individual practice and a game this afternoon with the Atlanta Southern league club, weather permitting. The men have made little progress during the past week, owing to poor weather conditions, and it is the hope of the players and manager that they can get in a full week's work before Saturday night.

MICHIGAN ATHLETIC BOARD VOTES RETURN TO LEAGUE

First Steps Are Taken at University to Again Enter the Western Conference — Action Is Conditional on Two Points, and Final Move Rests With Regents

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—March 22, 1913, will go down as a marked day in the history of the University of Michigan, as the Michigan board of control of athletics took the first step toward a return to the western conference when it voted to return to the conference by a vote of 6 to 5. The vote is conditional on two points—that the conference shall abolish the boycott rule and agree to Michigan's idea of board of control, which is that the faculty have a numerical majority on the board with vote powers in President Hutchinson. The vote stood for return, Hubbard, Stevens, Patterson, Holbrook, Bartelme, Hunter; against return, Murfin, Duffy, Coolidge, Whitney, Matthews.

It is now up to the regents and the conference itself. The regents meet in Ann Arbor this coming week, and they must take action on the recommendations made by the board of control. When the conference will make the final move is not known.

It may hasten the matter and it may not. The conference has control of the situation as is evidenced by the fact that the Wolverines are going back, not with colors flying, but without a single tangible concession. It is understood that the conference will rescind the present rule requiring each member to schedule football games with four other conference teams, and that a rule will be passed permitting athletes to eat at the same table if they pay the full amount of the board themselves.

The action of the Michigan board of control marks the beginning of the end of a long war. Michigan left the conference because of legislation which she

thought was aimed at her and because it was given a retroactive effect.

At various times since the breach the matter has seemed on the verge of settlement in one way or another. When Michigan secured games with Minnesota it was thought for a time that she would be able to do the same with other members of the conference should she choose, but that was soon put a stop to. At the time it seemed that the summer baseball rules would cause a split of the conference but, that body weathered the storm.

It probably is true that at the present time the conference is stronger than it has been for some years past. Certainly the fact that it has succeeded in forcing Michigan and that the Wolverines are seeking a resumption of relations with nothing but a tentative promise of the granting of the smallest sort of an excuse for concessions is bound to add to the prestige of the conference.

The action of the board of control came as a surprise to many. It was not thought that that body would swerve from the stand it took but a short time ago when it made public a statement regarding the conference question which, to say the least did not indicate much intention of seeking a resumption of relations.

It is the general impression here that the board has not in many particulars charged its attitude on the matter of a return. It is believed that the majority of the individual members is still that this step is not for the best but that in view of the overwhelming wave of student and alumni sentiment weight should be given to what the graduates and undergraduates seem to desire.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Pitcher Lavender of the Chicago Nationals has signed a two-year contract.

Bescher, Marsans and Becker should make a very fast outfield for the Cincinnati Nationals this summer.

Manager Callahan expects to play Barton on first base all next summer. His batting has improved greatly this spring.

It is reported that Manager Griffith of the Washington Americans expects much of Joseph Boehling of Richmond, one of his recruit pitchers.

Should the Athletics' outfield fail to measure up to expectations this summer, Manager Mack will be able to put Harry Davis on first and McInnis in the outfield.

The Washington Americans are going to give Pitcher James Shaw of the University of Pittsburgh a chance to show what he can do in the major league this summer.

Pitcher Marquard of the New York Giants reported to Manager McGraw at Houston, Tex., Saturday, and at once started practicing. He expects to be in championship form in about a week.

It looks as if the Boston Americans and Pittsburgh Nationals were fast getting into championship form when they can give such an exhibition as their 3 to 3 tie Saturday so early in the season.

There is no more popular manager in the major leagues than George Stovall of the St. Louis Americans. His players are working hard this spring, and it will be interesting to see how they finish the season.

Jack Knight, the former New York American second baseman, is doing some timely hitting for the Jersey City team this spring. His hit in the game with New York, Saturday, gave Jersey City a victory by a score of 4 to 0.

It is good news to the baseball fan that Samuel Crawford has signed with the Detroit Americans for 1913. Crawford is one of the most sportsmanlike players that ever entered professional ranks. His tremendous batting would also be sadly missed.

MIDDLESEX LEAGUE DATES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The cup representing the championship of the Middlesex league will be competed for again this year by the high school baseball teams of Wakefield, Stoneham, Peabody and Woburn. With the exception of Wakefield, the schools have veteran players left over from the 1912 season. Wakefield, however, has won the cup two years and will make a hard try for it again. G. A. Meloney, a former star and later semi-professional player, having been engaged to round the new material into shape. The league schedule is:

April 10—Woburn at Wakefield.
May 2—Peabody at Wakefield; 7—Stoneham at Woburn; 10—Wakefield at Stoneham; Peabody at Woburn; 17—Wakefield at Peabody; 21—Peabody at Stoneham; 28—Wakefield at Woburn; 7—Stoneham at Peabody; 14—Woburn at Peabody; Stoneham at Wakefield; 21—Woburn at Stoneham.

MONEY SAVED

By the use of Ward's Personal and Household Expense-Book. 75c to \$2.50 each. 87-88 Franklin St.

ATHLETIC NOTES

J. P. Kelley, has been elected captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy hockey team for next winter.

Charles Evans, Jr. of Edgewater, won the western indoor golf championship, Saturday, defeating W. K. Wood, 3 to 2 in the final.

Princeton won the national intercollegiate water polo championship, Saturday, by defeating University of Illinois, champions of the West, by a score of 3 to 1. Illinois won the swimming meet 34 to 27.

Haverford College defeated Columbia University in the first of the spring championship games in the Intercollegiate Soccer Football League, Saturday, 3 to 2. Columbia showed a decided lack of team play.

Four more indoor Dartmouth College athletic records were broken in the interclass meet, Saturday. Captain Wright did 12ft. 6 1/2 ins. in the pole vault L. A. Whitney did 122ft. 6 1/2 ins. in the discus throw; Braun did 88. in the 60-yard high hurdles, and Olsen ran the 300-yard dash in 33 3-5s.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde, metropolitan champion, won the qualifying gold medal in the women's even of the thirteenth annual united North and South amateur golf championship at Pinehurst, Saturday, with a record of 80. Mrs. J. V. Hurd, (Miss D. I. Campbell) was second with 83.

PROF. GRAY RECEIVES GIFT
Members of the second and third year classes of Prof. John Chipman Gray, who recently resigned the Royall professorship of law in the Harvard Law School after 40 years of service, have presented him with a silver bowl.

AMUSEMENTS

DON'T MISS THE
MOTOR TRUCK SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
LAST 3 DAYS
Open 10 A. M.—10.30 P. M.
DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

LAST FIVE TIMES OF GRAND OPERA
TONIGHT, 8 to 10:45. MARTHA Nielsen, Gay, Lippman, Lankow, Fornell, Cond., Noran-son.
WED. 7:30 to 11:15. ONLY APPEARANCE OF NINE NOBUNA. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Gay, Uria, Burgs (debut), Lankow, Cond., Andre-Caplet.
FRI. 8 to 10:45. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Hempel, Bort, Ammend, Scharlow, Leveroni, De Courcy, Clement, R

THE HOME FORUM

Mr. Carnegie and Literature

Andrew Carnegie revels in literary quotations. One incident will remind him of a line from Hamlet, while another brings up Robert Burns. Some one who interviewed him for the National Magazine says that discussion was centered on an epigram in Ben Franklin's autobiography which recalled Luther's declaration, "We cannot serve God. He needs no help from us. But we can do our greatest service to our fellows." This conceals Mr. Carnegie's idea of true religion. Reference was made to a quotation of six lines from Burns that begins with the line, "Thine own reproach alone do fear." Mr. Carnegie added, "Let the judge within decide. If you get a verdict from him, you have no other judge to fear. We are told the kingdom of heaven is within you."

The quotations on his library walls touch all phases of life and express in a few words more than sermons. The one original quotation of Mr. Carnegie's that sounds the keynote of optimism is, "All is well since all grows better." In answer to an inquiry as to which of his many benefactions he liked best, Mr. Carnegie responded that next to pensions to needy friends, his favorite was the hero fund. This has, the distinction of being Mr. Carnegie's own idea and is entirely original.

Cornell's Architecture

Sketches for the new dormitories at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., show low, closely grouped buildings with square towers, steep sloping roofs with gabled fronts, high, heavily built chimneys, that have beauty and dignity and a hint of the architecture of Oxford in the arched windows and the gargoyled towers. The architect, Mr. Cram, found the choice of the English collegiate gothic style almost imperative, for it lends itself especially well to modern requirements while giving that individual tone which architecture should always have, expressing in its whole aspect the meaning or purpose of the building. Cayuga stone is to be used, varied with brick for the Cornell buildings.

Ah God, for a man with heart, head, hand . . .
One still strong man in a blatant land
Whatever they shall call him, what care I,
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one
Who can rule and dare not lie!
—Tennyson.

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DR. ROBERT COLLYER AND HIS CAREER

THERE recently lived in New York City a remarkable man whose story serves to prove that humble environment and meager opportunities are no handicap to one who desires to lead a good, useful and inspiring life. Some 88 years ago Robert Collyer was born in a weaver's cottage among the factories of Keighley in Airedale, England, but while he was still a baby his parents returned to their former home in the hamlet of Blubberhouses on the moors above the Washburn valley. Here Robert and his brothers and sisters grew up among surroundings that would seem bleak and bare enough to this more ease-loving age. This is how in later years Robert described his home:

"A cottage of two rooms and an attic, looking right into the eye of the sun, and away towards the great purple moors. A bit of greensward and a clump of roses. A bright, open fire, and the walls white as driven snow; a floor so clean that you could eat your dinner on it, and only hurt the floor. . . . pure white linen enough for all uses, and once a week a good, sound scrubbing with yellow soap that got into your eyes, and crash towels from top to toe."

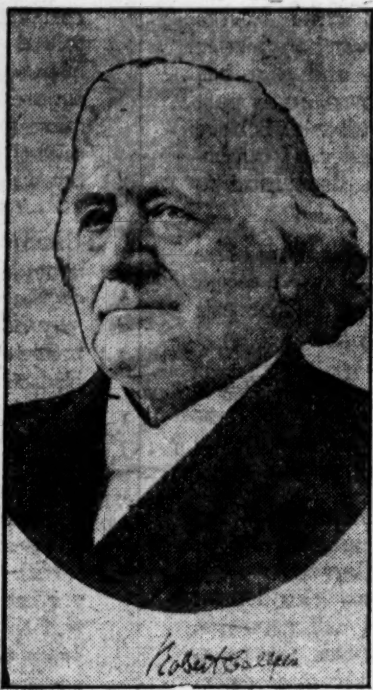
As the father's wages rarely exceeded 18 shillings a week the children were all put to work as soon as they were old enough to enter the mill. When Robert was 8 years old he went to work at a wage of two shillings a week. There were in those days no "eight hour days," nor "weekly half holidays," and from 6 to 8 o'clock all through the week, and from 6 to 6 o'clock on Saturdays saw the child hard at work. Sundays were given over to church services and Sunday school. In the face of these apparent hardships young Collyer managed to lay the foundation stones of a sound education, attending some terms of night school, and closely studying such books as he was able to obtain. Bunyan, "Robinson Crusoe," and Goldsmith formed his library, and unconsciously to himself, molded his style into the pure Anglo-Saxon so noticeable in his after literary productions. Later, to his unspeakable delight, he obtained Shakespeare's works, and always, from earliest youth, he had the Bible. These, and the wide, free moorlands round his home, were his schoolroom and his schoolmasters. In one of his lectures he thus describes his mother:

"My mother was a woman of such faculty, though she could hardly read or write, that I believe if she had been ordered to take charge of a seventy-gun ship . . . give her time to learn the ropes and she could do it. She had in her, also, wells of poesy and humor, and laughter so shaking that tears would stream down her face, and a deep abiding tenderness like that of the saints. And this they (father and mother) had in common—they were as free from inflections as the stars. The most awful fevers would break out in the cottages all about us, and decimate the neighbors, and they were always at hand to help, going and coming as the sunshine goes and comes, never thinking of changing their garments. Yet they never caught a fever, nor did any of their children, nor felt the slightest touch of fear."

The home had ambitions: all the children must learn some trade. So in due time Robert was apprenticed to a blacksmith on the moors, and later, earned his living at the same trade in Ilkley. While



(Reproduced by permission of J. Shuttleworth, Ilkley, Yorkshire)
OLD SMITHY AT ILKLEY, WHERE ROBERT COLLYER WORKED



(Reproduced by permission of J. Shuttleworth, Ilkley, Yorkshire)
DR. ROBERT COLLYER

still very young he commenced to think for himself; then to voice his thoughts aloud to the flocks of moorland sheep; but before long he was preaching to real congregations.

In 1850 Collyer emigrated to America and worked there as a blacksmith, while also engaging in local preaching. Soon the West called him and for many years he made his home in Chicago, gradually giving up his manual labor and becoming renowned as a preacher. He passed through the great fire, his church being burned and his entire parish destroyed. He strongly espoused the cause of negro emancipation, and worked for it with other leaders. During the civil war he visited the battlefields and gave assistance to the wounded soldiers. After 21 years in Chicago he removed to New York City, where he gradually increased his work and influence until he came to be regarded as one of the great ministers of the new world. But through all he never lost his love for his native land. In 1892 he paid a visit to the scenes of his boyhood and opened a free library at

Timble in the Washburn valley, and again, as recently as 1907, he came over to Ilkley especially to open the public library. Here is how he himself summed up the lessons life had taught him:

"Four things go to make a man—good birth, good breeding, your own good endeavor, and good fortune, which is but another name for the goodness of God."

MEEKNESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE meaning of words is liable at times to subtle changes, of which it is difficult to trace the why and wherefore. Such altered meaning is sometimes akin to changed characteristics of the race. It may result from the modified ideals of a people, or may have drifted along some current of slang phraseology. The teaching of the Scriptures, both in the Old and the New Testaments, shows meekness to be one of the most desirable of Christian qualities. And yet few of those who consider themselves Christians today really care to be known as meek persons. This is undoubtedly due to the wrong sense in which the word meek is popularly held, even though the dictionary definition harmonizes with the Bible use of it.

The materialism and self-assertion of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries made men unwilling to view as good, from any standpoint, that forbearance under injuries from others which is summed up in the Master's command: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Obedience to this injunction constitutes meekness. A truer understanding of this Christian virtue shows that it signifies great strength of character, not weakness, as is so often incorrectly supposed. A quality attended with the promise that those who manifest it shall inherit the earth, not only implies perfect self-restraint, but also an ability to overcome evil with good in the might of omnipotent Truth, in the power derived from God, as divine Principle, Love.

In the text-book of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy writes: "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds" (Science and Health p. 4). True meekness can only be gained by absolute reliance on God, by the overcoming of self in all its forms, and by unquestioning trust in the heavenly Father as the Giver of all good. We are told that Moses was very meek and we can well understand that in his day he was unique in this respect. Without this large-hearted nature, this unresenting forbearance, he could not have given his too often ungrateful fellow-countrymen the unfailing love and devotion that he did in return for all their murmurings and rebellion. Moses was not truly meek, however, until he had learned that he could not in his own strength carry out his earnest and loving desire to free his brethren from their cruel bondage. He succeeded only by absolute reliance on God to guide him every step of the way. When he first cut himself adrift from the Egyptians to throw in his lot with his own people, and tried in his own way to be a defender and a peacemaker, he was rejected with contumely and fled in fear. But after forty years contemplation of high and holy things in the quietude of watching flocks, he learned to handle error, to overcome evil with good. Then he was ready for the task to which God called him. Because self had been so eliminated from his consciousness, and the divine command so persistently sought, the history of one recognized as a lawgiver to all men closes every detail of its inspired teaching with the

Automobile as Road Builder

While it cannot be denied that automobiles traveling at high speed do destroy the roadbed to some extent by the adhesion of the tires, which lasts a very short space longer than the actual driving engagement of the tire surface with the road, a very different situation obtains when the car is traveling at moderate speed, declares a writer in the Automobile. In this case the tearing effect of the tires on the road is practically nil, and to a certain extent they act as rollers which assist in the setting of the road material on the foundation. Now, as an overwhelming majority of automobiles on American roads travel at a normal speed no greater than 30 miles an hour, the beneficial effect of this road traffic by far exceeds the destructive efforts of high-speed vehicles.

"Brothers"

There is a story of Tolstoy's early days which tells how the young count went out of doors from the palace one morning and passed a man begging at the gate. The young count hastily felt in all his pockets, but he had no coin with him. He looked to see if he had any piece of jewelry, but he had not even that; and he stood before the beggar fumbling for the gift that he vainly would give. At last he said to the man: "I have nothing with me, my brother." An hour afterward he passed into the palace, and at the gates he found the man no longer begging but glowing with happiness. And the young count said, as he heard the beggar's benediction upon him as he passed: "But I gave you nothing." "No," said the beggar, "but you called me 'brother.'"

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Venezuela's Capital

Caracas, Venezuela, is a fine Latin-American metropolis of about 100,000 inhabitants, sheltered by gorgeous mountains rising almost perpendicularly around it, says a writer in the National Magazine. The city has many beautiful situated and attractive plazas, boulevards and avenues with more now under construction. It is impossible to describe the courtesies and hospitality shown to strangers by the Venezuelan people. This was especially evidenced during the visit of the United States secretary of state recently, when official holidays were declared for the entire three days that he remained in Caracas.

Big Name for a Zoo

The Hippodrome in New York is named for the great races courses of far-off times when chariots were used for carriages or cars and men drove several horses abreast racing round the course. The chariot races we see at the circus are reminders of these old days. The Hippodrome in

New York is like a big circus that lasts all the year round. It is a huge building with more than 5000 seats. Here all the family, father, mother and children, can go to be amused. Some famous singer may be heard, or a great violinist, besides the orchestral players. It is said that in no place in the world are there so many different sorts of strange animals gathered together at once as may be found at the Hippodrome. Most of the animals brought to the United States for circuses or for performances on the stage or to be sent to a zoo somewhere are likely to stay at the Hippodrome for a while, as if it were a big hotel. The elephants that have once stayed there always wish to go back again, if they return to New York, and some elephants lately had to be taken past with great care because they were all but ready to turn in to the familiar door.

Teacher (at the close of the history lesson)—Now, is there any question any boy would like to ask?
Willie Jones—Please teacher, what time is it?

Picture Puzzle



What musical instrument?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

New bonnet.

Sabbath Day

While the practice of Christianity ought to be the every-day experience, the special opportunities of Sunday force upon us the duty of cooperating with others then in the services of the church and Sunday school and any other methods of promoting the cause of the kingdom and giving public expression to our reverence for that which is dedicated to religious purposes and to the expression of our own faith and gratitude to God.—Rolfé Colleigh in Congregationalist.

Useful Plumb-Line

Next in importance to the oldest astronomical instrument, the unaided eye, there are a few mechanical appliances of large value for beginners. What a flood of light will pour in upon some of the dark places of arithmetic and geography when it is a part of the regular course for boys and girls to find the latitude of the school building by measuring the height of a gnomon, and the length of its shadow, and to determine the error of the clock from a reading of the sun-dial or by noting the transit of a star across plumb-lines. A whole book, almost, might be written on the "Plumb-line as an Astronomical Instrument."—Popular Astronomy.

Bermudan Plant Marvels

Changed conditions of different lands must be strangely puzzling to many flowers and trees, according to a writer who describes the marvels of Bermuda in the Craftsman. The Australian fiddlewood in the spring month of May, feeling the echo of its native autumn, proceeds with a curious and rather pathetic loyalty to paint its leaves yellow and crimson, and then to drop them one by one. In October the fiddlewood thrills with the memory of the Australian spring and bursts into fragrant blossoms and tender new leaves.

Many plants here give themselves no vacation during all the year: the hibiscus, geraniums and periwinkles flower 365 days. A stranger would think that this unbroken feast of 12 months of flowers would eventually surfeit one. It does not, however, for there are distinct seasons for many of the flowers and one grows to know them and look forward to them with renewed joy. In midsummer the pampas grass throws up great plumes of silky white, the hillsides shimmer with the candelabras of Spanish daggers, while great tangles of night-blooming cereus, snaking through tree boughs and over old walls, break into myriads of giant blossoms, making night too beautiful to seem true.

The summer is also the period of the flowering royal poinsettia, the most gorgeous of all trees. At midwinter each Bermuda garden has its own glowing poinsettia. In January the century-plant-like aloe celebrates the spring by sending up an asparagus-shaped sprout which grows over night to gigantic proportions. In two weeks' time an aloe can overtop a tree of 10 years' plodding growth. The aloe has a bell blossom which forms a large seed pod, changing in time into a little aloe. It grows where the blossom appeared on the stalk, and continues to thrive contentedly swaying high in the air with the parent stalk, until a breeze loosens its hold and it falls, its little rootlets all ready to thrust themselves into the soil.

Quizzing the feminine fashions of the hour, whereby the ladies look very, very slender indeed, some one has said of a devotee of this style: "Why, if she would close one eye she would look like a needle."

Am I a stone and not a sheep . . .
Yet give me not o'er
But seek thy sheep, true Shepherd of the flock;
Greater than Moses, turn and look once more
And smite a rock.—Christina Rossetti.

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Author of "Romany Rye"

A very characteristic interview is published in one of the London papers with a relative of George Borrow, the author of "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye," the books in which the spirit of gipsydom on health, dell and moorland is crystallized. "But the Borrowers are not really gipsies," Miss Winifride Borrow said. "We are a Cornish family, of Trethinnick, in the parish of St. Cleer. The name was written also Burrow and Burrough, and perhaps further back we were one with the De Burghs, for our motto, 'Ung Roy Ung Foy,' is the same as theirs."

"It is curious," Miss Borrow went on to remark, "how we have been connected with Cornwall and East Anglia, the rugged passionate coast and the languorous broads."

Two years ago Miss Borrow, who is a student of medieval drama, played, in Norwich, "Lavengro's" city, the part of Eve in "Paradise," a mystery of the fifteenth century. Speaking of the drama, Miss Borrow said she hoped that the gipsy spirit which was abroad would revive the forgotten note of joy. "The wind on the heath," she declared, "will blow away the dust of materialism."

Evidence of Sincerity

The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.—James Russell Lowell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 24, 1913

Why Not Diplomats by Merit?

THERE seems likely to be more difficulty than was recently anticipated in getting men of requisite caliber and experience plus private fortune to accept nomination to the ambassadorships. The administration is understood to be desirous of making London, Berlin and Paris give up the opinion that possession and expenditure of wealth and rental of palaces is the price the United States exacts from her chief diplomatic agents. If this be so, the country undoubtedly will agree, as it also will agree, we believe, in making life in Washington official and social circles simpler, more intellectual, and finer. Of course, had the nation and Congress done their duty, long since the matter of ambassadorial residence, equipment and maintenance would have been solved. The blame for much of the situation that has come to be rests, perhaps, with that section of the American public that is proud of a certain provincial penuriousness and "anti-Europe" feeling. It has had its representatives in high places in Congress, men who have had their part in thwarting the efforts of recent secretaries of state and Presidents to put the United States in a respectable position.

However, assuming that all were well so far as pecuniary support goes, is it at all certain that the policy of selecting ambassadors from men with no diplomatic experience is one that can be continued with profit indefinitely? The practical results during the nineteenth century were often much better than the theory prophesied as possible. But will they always be in the future? In the lower classes of the diplomatic service and the consular service the principle of merit and proved capacity has been recognized. Why not carry it up to the highest posts? What justification is there for paying political debts with an assignment to Paris any more than to Buenos Aires?

If ambassadors had their former power and prestige, and really shaped foreign policies and made history as they once did, it could be understood why it might be thought necessary to have a Democrat rather than a Republican at the court of St. James. But such diplomatic history as Great Britain and the United States make during the next four years will hardly be fundamentally affected by Mr. Bryce's or Mr. Reid's successor; rather by responsible officials in Downing street and in the White House. On the other hand, an American ambassador in London who had not everything to learn as to the technique of such business as still remains to an ambassador would be extremely useful; and of such there are many now holding ministerial positions in the diplomatic service, men who have risen from the ranks and who know their business.

THE recurrence of deadlocks in the Illinois Legislature is a very strong argument locally, at least, in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote.

American Use of Panama Canal

It is apparently taken for granted by many writers that the United States will fail to make a creditable showing alongside other nations in the commerce of the Panama canal. One of the latest studies of the question assumes that the United States will make a sorry appearance in interoceanic marine traffic when the canal opens, for the two principal reasons that it has neither foreign trade nor ships to carry it. Ships, it is held, must be able to get cargoes; these are not to be had in American ports to an extent that will bear respectable comparison with the cargo offerings of London and other European ports. "A ship loading in London," it is stated, "can get a cargo of any kind and all kinds at low prices, and thus shipping lines to and from London are possible for all parts of the world." London commerce is not hedged in by tariff walls. If New York were a free port, it is contended, the opening of the Panama canal should make that city "a great world depot for all kinds of merchandise, foreign as well as domestic."

It will be difficult to arouse the commercial interest of Americans in the foreign trade and merchant marine questions until they shall be face to face with the problem of disposing of surplus products, raw and manufactured, and especially while, without making any unusual effort, the foreign trade of the nation is growing as rapidly as it is at present. Every new bulletin from the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor brings fresh reports, and most satisfactory ones, regarding the expansion of imports of American manufactures. The gains made in certain lines during the last decade have been little short of marvelous, considering how little effort has been made in general branches of industry to cultivate the foreign market, and considering how rarely the American flag is seen upon the oceans. The increases referred to are coming naturally. American-made goods of all kinds are in growing demand abroad. In the main, however, American industry is so taken up with the tremendous internal trade of the republic that it is giving comparatively little attention to the external.

All this must change, sooner or later. The industries of the United States are growing in number and their output is increasing annually. Probably the time is coming when production will greatly exceed the home demand, when markets must be sought and found for the surplus. It is a mistaken assumption that the industrial and commercial interests of the United States are ignorantly standing in their own light, or that they are unconscious of their opportunities. They are neither. At present they are doing practically a capacity business. "Big business" has become an American characteristic. Big as it is, the nation itself absorbs far the greater part of it. The big business men of the United States, as well as the little, are alert. They do not feel called upon at present to go in enthusiastically or heavily for foreign trade expansion. They are, however, even now becoming more and more interested in possible new fields. They are becoming very much interested in Latin America. Just as soon as the building up of a foreign commerce ceases to be, what it is now, a matter for the future, and becomes a vital matter for the present, the entire attitude of industrial and commercial America toward the merchant marine, toward the Panama canal, toward world commerce, will change, and with this change changes of opinion and policy may be looked for with relation to tariff protection and shipping laws.

Indians on Guard

WITH organization of the Society of American Indians and its federation of representatives of the race in a society for protection of rights, assertion of privileges, and disclosure of racial potentialities to a skeptical and ignorant body of whites too long prone to affect contempt, the history of the red man in the United States entered on a new era. Independence was then asserted where hitherto there had been nothing but dependence. Leaders emerged, favored in fortune and in education, who assumed racial and social responsibilities. Officials at Washington, whether legislative or administrative, were forced to see that a new factor must be reckoned with, one that hereafter would be found working more or less in harmony with white friends of the Indians such as foregather annually at Lake Mohonk.

A secondary movement, similar in tenor, has just taken form in Washington, with establishment of a circle of representative Indians, educated and vigilant, who are to be maintained at the national capital at the expense of the several tribes. They will work against measures hostile to the race's welfare and for those laws which are favorable. They will present the case of the Indians at hearings, and also in statements made to the public. In short, the era of entrusting Indians' rights and equities to shrewd white lawyers demanding large fees, is passing. A race that has never had justice for its intellectual, ethical and spiritual attainments, and that has never been included in the purview of the average American as part of the national democracy, is asserting itself. From all who believe in the brotherhood of man, in fair play, and in equality of opportunity, the race's assertion of its self-respect and its disposition to guard its rights will receive hearty approval.

A WESTERN newspaper man, commenting on the advancing price of baseball, sadly recalled that he once played first base for a crack local team at \$3 per diem. Those were the days when the hat was passed among the crowd at the close of the fifth inning.

NORTH of the United States they are asking: "Are you a Canadian or a centralizer?" Such questions arise sooner or later in all federated nations. They are never answered, yet those who ask them seem to be satisfied after a while to let the matter drop.

East and West Seeing Eye to Eye

WITHOUT undertaking judgment upon the force of the criticism passed upon President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University by a group of Asiatic students now enrolled at Harvard, the Monitor would call attention to the significance of the fact that the tourist's estimate of oriental religions and ethical systems, voiced in all sincerity, has been countered by equally candid and honest adherents of Confucianism and Brahmanism. Had not American educational institutions, with foresight and generosity, made it possible for the large delegations of oriental students to get in touch with occidental thought at its fountains there would not now have been this instant challenging of the eminent educator's deductions as to oriental conditions. As it is, he has been given to understand that he must furnish data for his generalizations, as must other occidentals returning from the East if they in the future would run the gamut of criticism made possible by the presence of new comers in American academic circles.

From an impartial standpoint, one sees everything to gain by this altered state of affairs, by which disciplined men, some oriental and some occidental in training and view point, compare the result of their observations and experiences, not by reading books, but by the immediate contacts of university life and residence in urban centers.

Few Americans as yet appreciate, we imagine, the significance of the interchange of educators and publicists now under way annually between the United States and Japan, or the interaction of east upon west and west upon east that is under way in the cosmopolitan clubs of the American universities where picked youth from China and Japan fraternize with American students and with Europeans and Latin Americans also resident at great student centers. The immediate effects are fine. The ultimate effects will be finer, as these comrades in search of knowledge and wisdom graduate, return to their native lands, and take up duties such as will surely fall to them as liberally educated men. The common faith, the common truth, the common humanity and the common destiny that they discovered under all their differences while students in America will surely make them co-laborers for peace and good will among races, religions and nations.

It is reported that a secret passage through the head of the Sphinx has been discovered. It has long been suspected that the Sphinx had some kind of a secret to conceal.

IF PRESENT plans are carried out, New York city is to have within a fortnight something that certain European cities have had for generations, and something that has been frequently proposed in practically every large American city but realized only in some communities of the South and of the Pacific coast. That is, a great central, open-air flower market. The plan in Manhattan is to turn over the north side of Union square to nurserymen, florists and their customers, the space allotted to be used from early morning until mid-afternoon of each weekday for the display and sale of plants and flowers "at prices within reach of the humblest." In this matter, a business man's organization, the Central Mercantile Association, has taken the initiative, with the result that Park Commissioner Stover has finally approved the idea and is now giving it official support. For the present there will be no shelter save that which may be provided by booth awnings; eventually, perhaps, a suitable structure, of a light and ornamental nature, may be provided. One of the representatives of the mercantile association, speaking of the project, said to a reporter: "In the early morning the market men will drive in with their wagons and arrange their displays and supplies. Full protection will be given those who maintain faith with the general public. This means that plants and flowers will be sold for dimes instead of for dollars." In other words, the middleman, high rentals, and metropolitan expenses generally, are to be eliminated.

The economic side of such a project has been widely and intelligently discussed, up and down and many times over. Some points

Open Flower Markets for the Cities

established are worth attention here. The taste for flowers and plants, and the demand for them, have increased a thousand fold in the United States during recent years. Floriculture has become a great industry. The difference between the price received by the greenhouse man for his products and the price paid by the retail customer is enormous. This difference is somewhat neutralized in the larger cities by the maintenance, under private auspices, of flower markets and auction rooms. From these, outlying retailers are enabled to make purchases and to undersell greatly the expensively-conducted "down town" establishments. As to the effect of a general cutting of prices upon the latter entirely legitimate and useful shops, students of the situation seem to be convinced that it would be beneficial rather than hurtful. Doubtless there will always be grades of plants and flowers and, for an indefinite time at least, there will be grades of buyers. Whether there shall be public and low-price flower markets or not, the fashionable and high-price places may count upon a good business. Furthermore, it is reasoned, the wider diffusion of flowers and plants among the populace will serve to cultivate a taste and to create a larger demand for the more refined and costlier growths, so that in the long run a cheapening of the general product will lead to the greater prosperity of those engaged in the cultivation and sale of the choicer plants and flowers.

Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and other large cities, as well as New York, have long talked of the open municipal flower mart, and, no doubt, all have been seriously desirous of establishing something of the kind. Copley square has been repeatedly mentioned as a proper site for such a mart in Boston. New York, however, seems to be ready now to take the lead, to set the example, and to some extent the whole country will be deeply interested in the outcome.

BEYOND the issue immediately at stake in the consideration by a national arbitration board of the locomotive firemen's claim for higher pay on eastern railroads, the proceeding has interest as a new test of the efficacy of the Erdman law, the federal arbitration statute. To know there is power behind it, that it is not a thing of willow but of iron, would be a source of satisfaction, and it is proving the sterner quality. It lacks the initiative of the Canadian industrial disputes law, which forbids a strike going into effect until there has been an examination of the dispute by the public board. The American way is to await the agreement of the two parties on invoking public arbitration; then the Erdman act proceeds and through hearings arrives at a determination. If it showed itself from this point as a merely advisory arrangement its value would be slight. Light on that point is furnished by an incident of the present hearing.

One of the numerous railroads which were joined in the dispute as to the firemen's wages sought to withdraw. Its officials were evidently wary of arbitration and possibly saw some weakness in their cause. But the escape proved not so easy. The board promptly ruled that, having come into the court of arbitration, the road must abide to the end. The ground taken is that the whole system would fall to the ground if, at any time in the proceeding, one of the parties should reach for his hat and conclude that he had no further cause to participate, and be permitted to go. No other court, sitting on a dispute, would permit itself to be so treated, and the rule was laid down as equally sound for a tribunal of this nature.

Doubt as to the value of the federal law of arbitration is relieved when the board so asserts itself and the decision is respected by the parties. It is already known of men that this board's awards have full binding force. The engineers, whose case was considered last summer, are under requirement to abide by the wage scale then determined until May 1, and their wish to secure a higher wage will not lead them to action before that date. Respect for the law is heightened when it is shown that in its operation it moves positively, and that in its decrees it is authoritative and final. Whether it should have power like that of the Canadian act to put itself into operation without waiting for the resort of the contending parties, remains a question worthy of consideration.

THIS TIME it is the New Jersey interstate bridge and tunnel commission that comes forward with plans for connecting more adequately the New Jersey shore of the Hudson river with New York. A short time ago we had occasion to speak of some interesting proposals for the complete elimination of Hudson bridging projects, it being agreed by their supporters that tubes could be run under the river at a fraction of the cost incident to the construction of a bridge. Much force was given to the plans proposed by reason of the admitted difficulties the engineers were encountering in the matter of finding bedrock for bridge pier abutments. It was held by the advocates of the tube or tunnel plan that such a bridge as would be required to carry the traffic between the New York and New Jersey shores could not be constructed for less than \$100,000,000, and it was held that several tubes or tunnels could be put in for this sum.

The New Jersey commission, which has just reported to the Legislature of that state, seems to have armed itself with a complete new outfit of data. It proposes a bridge, for instance, to cost \$42,000,000, and two tunnels, one for east-going and one for west-going vehicles, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000. The plans specify that the New York approach to the bridge shall begin at Ninth avenue. The suspended portion of the structure is to clear the river by 170 feet, thirty-five feet higher than any bridge over the East river. It will have a single span of 2880 feet, and, with the approaches, a total length of 8830 feet, and there will be capacity for eight lines of traffic over its roadway. The tunnels are to have terminals at Canal and Varick streets, respectively, on Manhattan island. They will run to and from the center of Jersey City. It is the opinion of the commission that these arteries will take care of all the traffic likely to exist between New York city and the New Jersey shore for some years to come. The tunnels alone will have a capacity of about 5,000,000 vehicles a year. This is equal to the entire vehicular traffic now carried across the Hudson by the ferries. The point that arrests most attention here is the marvelous growth of business between the New York and New Jersey shores in the last ten years. This would seem to indicate that the proposed bridge and tunnels, if constructed, cannot for very long meet the demands of the traffic. And it is more than probable that the experience on the East river side will be largely duplicated in the next twenty-five years.

Federal Arbitration Law Wins Respect

Bridging and Tunneling the Hudson River